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RUSSIANS' EFFORT FOR TEUTON REVOLT ANGERS GERMANY

Kaiser's Peace Delegates Protest Against Propaganda For Civil War

BOLSHEVIKI REPLY

Armistice Doesn't Restrict Expression Of Opinion, Says Trotsky

PARLEY CONTINUED

Maximalists To Stay At Brest-Litovsk To Give Enemy No Excuses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 13.—A telegram from Brest-Litovsk via Berlin states that at the plenary sitting on the 12th General Hoffmann, Chief of Staff to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, again protested against the Russian wireless propaganda because it transgressed the terms of the armistice and was intended to carry revolution and civil war into the Central Empires.

The Maximalist Commissary Trotsky replied that the armistice in no way restricted the expression of Russian opinion.

Baron von Kuhlmann, The German Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that non-interference in Russian affairs was a fixed principle of the German Government, which, however, demanded complete reciprocity.

Trotsky replied that the Russian Government would regard it as a step forward if Germany freely and frankly expressed her views with regard to internal conditions in Russia.

Committees To Discuss Questions

The delegations at Brest-Litovsk have agreed to the Russian proposal to form committees to discuss political, territorial, economic and legal questions.

The Maximalist Commissioner, Trotsky, and Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, have agreed that the Ukraine should act as an independent republic at the peace negotiations.

A message from Brest-Litovsk states that Trotsky said that the Russians desired to continue the peace negotiations whether or not the Entente Powers participated. He disagreed with the difficulties urged by the Austrians and Germans regarding the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm, but, as the Russian people desired peace as speedily as possible, he consented to remain at Brest-Litovsk in order to deprive the Quadruplice of a pretext for breaking off the negotiations on technical grounds.

Delbruck Counsels Moderation

Amsterdam, January 12.—Addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society in Berlin, Professor Hans Delbruck urged Germany to renounce her territorial acquisitions on the east and west on the grounds, not of pacifism, but of higher political sagacity, instancing the brilliant success of British policy in South Africa.

The Association of South Sea Traders has telegraphed to Dr. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, expressing their joy at his appointment as Governor of New Guinea as promising a vigorous colonial policy, holding firmly to "our richly blessed South Sea colonies now in the hands of our enemies." Dr. Solf replied expressing the hope that "the German flag will soon again be flying over our colonies in the South Seas."

The Fatherland movement is spreading in Austria. Numerous meetings have passed resolutions urging Count Czernin to arrange a close military and commercial union of Poland, Lithuania and Courland with the Central Powers, the domination of the Danube routes and the eastern shores of the Adriatic and also the necessity for a lasting peace.

French Deputies Support Refusal Of Passports For Socialists To Petrograd

Foreign Minister Declares Joint Statement By Allies On War Aims Is Unnecessary Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—The Chamber of Deputies today, by 397 to 145, passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government, following a debate on the diplomatic conduct of the war in which M. Pichon reiterated the refusal of the Government to grant the Socialists passports to proceed to Petrograd.

In the Chamber today the Socialists again demanded their passports to Petrograd. M. Albert Thomas, the Socialist leader, also demanded a joint statement of the war aims of the Allies.

M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dwelt on the unanimity of the Allies in the conduct of the war and expressed unreserved approval of the recent speeches made by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Explaining why the passports asked for were refused, M. Pichon recalled the Maximalist repudiation of their agreements, read a letter from Trotsky, the Maximalist leader, insulting French Socialists and said that the Government had done the latter a service by refusing to issue passports.

M. Stephen Pichon made an important speech on the foreign policy of the Government. He confirmed that France fully endorsed the views expressed recently by leaders of the Allies and declared that France is solid with the United States and Great Britain on the conditions of peace.

"How could it be otherwise when President Wilson has just outlined to the world a scheme of social organisation founded upon justice and indicated to Germany that not until she has abolished militarism and made reparation for her crimes will she be allowed to take part in the future Union of Nations."

M. Pichon showed up the Maximalists in their true light. He said that neither France nor her Allies would be dragged into peace negotiations through the Government in Petrograd. Only direct and concrete terms from Germany would be entertained.

"We remain in contact with all fractions of the Russian people and make no distinction between the various opinions prevailing among them. We have no objection to the principle of a meeting of French and Russian Socialists but the situation is too confused to permit it at the present time.

"When Germany comes forward with direct offers of peace we will examine her proposals and reply to them, but we firmly decline to negotiate through the usurpers of power in Petrograd."

M. Pichon mentioned that France took the initiative in December in suggesting that the Allies should make a joint declaration of their war aims but it was considered preferable to make separate declarations. He disclosed that France, when he was Premier, confidentially communicated her war aims to President Wilson, who then asked Germany to avow hers.

At the end of M. Pichon's speech the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government, confirming the war aims of the Allies as stated by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George.

CAMPAIGN IN ITALY ENTERING NEW PHASE

Teutons Massing More Reinforcements From The East Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 13.—An official communique reports: Our artillery has been active on Asiago Plateau and eastward of Piave-Vecchia. The British batteries obtained many direct hits on the hostile emplacements on the left bank of the Piave.

Peking, January 9.—The following telegram, dated Rome, January 8, has been received by Reuter's Agency:

The Italian press unanimously applauds Mr. Lloyd George's declarations fixing the Entente's war aims. The press comments point out that the Austrians and Germans will have to answer clearly. Peace depends only on a change in the mentality and in the program of the Austro-Germans.

A Ministry of Military Assistance has been definitely established under the direction of Signor Bissolati, with the object of helping the families of soldiers at the front, mutilated soldiers and orphans.

The military situation is for the moment stationary despite good atmospheric conditions, all activity being limited to the mountainous regions.

The enemy is persisting in a policy of frightfulness towards the civil population in Friuli, which, however, is bearing up proudly.

It would seem that the great enemy effort against Italy, which is now proved to have been prepared since October last, with concentration of overwhelming artillery forces on the weakest points of the frontier and with the massing of large reinforcements from the east, is now about to enter upon a new phase.

Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome 9, from an authoritative Italian source:

The Minister of Marine has requisitioned the villa of Pianole, which is the property of the Empress of Austria, to serve as a hospital for wounded sailors.

The authorities have received thousands of demands from soldiers on sick leave or who have suffered the loss of a limb asking to return to the front.

There have been heavy falls of snow in the mountains.

The Austrian press comments on the valor of the Italian resistance.

During the last operations many Austrians and Germans were made prisoners who were wearing Italian uniforms.

Reforms have been announced in Government administration benefiting officers and civil employees.

GERMAN DRIVE TO AIM AT VERDUN, PARIS HEARS

Will Be Made As Soon As Weather Permits, Neutral Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 13.—Le Matin publishes a statement by an eminent neutral who left Berlin on the 7th and who declares that the Germans will launch a supreme offensive at Verdun, which is intended to be the Crown Prince's revenge, with big diversions in Italy and in the direction of Calais, as soon as the weather permits.

An official communique reports: Between the 1st and 10th of this month we brought down fifteen enemy aeroplanes while the destruction of twelve others was very probable but could not be confirmed.

Paris, January 11.—The official communique issued this evening reports:—In the region of St. Quentin the artillery duel has been intense.

London, January 13, (noon).—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrol encounters occurred during the night southeastward of Armentieres.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Monchy. Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed the enemy's billets and hutments and fired several thousand rounds at enemy trenches. Two are missing.

London, January 12, (noon).—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful raid this morning against the enemy trenches eastward of Loos.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—We repulsed three raids southward of Lens. The hostile artillery was active southwestward of Cambrai and in the neighborhood of Lens and Messines.

London, January 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—We repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres and dispersed working parties southeastward of Monchy-le-Preux. The hostile artillery has been more active northeastward of Ypres. Our aeroplanes dropped two tons of bombs on an ammunition depot in the vicinity of Courtrai and other targets.

View Of Hebron Now Safe In Possession Of The British

Hebron, Bethlehem, the Mount of Olives, the grave of Rachel and all the other holy places around Jerusalem are now safe in the possession of the British. The above photo shows the city of Hebron.

Colliery Explosion In England; Avalanche In Japan; 202 Dead

100 Die In Mine Blow-up

London, January 12.—A disastrous colliery explosion has occurred at Halmer End, in Staffordshire, many men being entombed. Up to the present a hundred men, some dead, have been brought to the surface but 140 are still missing.

Avalanche Kills 102

Tokio, January 12.—The Governor of Nigata reports that an avalanche near Mikunizaki has buried 32 houses and 173 people. So far 102 have been recovered but they were all dead. The extreme cold is rendering the work of rescue extremely difficult.

End Men Selected For Minstrel Show

Chorus Of 50; Rehearsals Of Various Acts Going Busily On

Rehearsals for the American Company, S.V.C., Minstrel Show, to be given February 22 and 23, are going busily on of evenings at the Carlton and under the expert tutelage of Prof. "Jack" Raynes the "company" is fast rounding into form.

The end men have been selected and are now engaged in polishing up their gags and perfecting their team work with Interlocutor Fitch. The end men are to work in relays, Messrs. Blanchard, Penny, Glemby and Winsapp handling the patter during the first part of the performance and Messrs. R. P. Bryan, Jr., Gott, Landers and Marsh taking up the tale for the second half. The director intimates that he has made a couple of finds in this material and promises plenty of laughs.

A chorus of fifty or more is at work on the songs and a number of sure-fire hits of recent and topical tenor, both humorous and sentimental, are under process of harmonisation. There is to be a real "barber shop" quartette too, the management announces, that will introduce some of those haunting chords.

The cast of "Anthony and Cleopatra" is also practising regularly and going about chuckling over its lines in a manner that suggests that the burlesque is really funy. Work on the tenting scene is being pushed and all the acts expect to begin putting in double time for the finishing touches at the end of the month.

EARTHQUAKE AT NANCHANG

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, Kiangsi, January 8.—A very perceptible earthquake shock was felt here at 5.45 a.m. today. Many people were awakened by the shock, which lasted about half a minute. Doors and windows rattled in the foreign houses but no appreciable damage has been done.

Nothing has yet been seen of the Northern troops reported to have been ordered here.

MELVILLE E. STONE DEAD

Pasadena, (Cal.), January 6.—Mr. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, has died here.

Li Shun To Ask Dr. Stanley To Help In Checking Plague

Wants Him To Direct Prevention Work To Keep Epidemic Out Of Kiangsu

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 14.—The Government has decided to despatch medical experts to China on Wednesday, in view of the prevalence of Black Plague, for the purpose of co-operating and assisting the Chinese authorities in arresting its spread. The party will be headed by Dr. Kitashima, the noted bacteriologist and Vice-President of the Kitazato Laboratory.

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, January 11.—It is understood here that Tuchun Li Shun, disturbed by the spread of the plague, will appeal to Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer of Shanghai, for medical assistance. It is learned that Dr. Stanley will be requested to devise effective preventive measures to forestall the outbreak of the disease in this province.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 14.—The Defence Commissioner at Fengchen has telegraphed to the Ministry of the Interior that the trouble at Fengchen was due to the failure of Dr. Wu Lien-teh to notify the local authorities of his intention to perform a post-mortem examination of a man who had died after returning from Suiyuan, with the result that the relatives of the deceased were not informed.

The Peking Daily News in a leader today severely criticises the Government's measures to prevent the spread of the plague.

It says: "We, at first, thought that the Plague Prevention Commission was formed to assist Dr. Wu Lien-teh and other plague experts to carry out the measures the medical officers considered essential but we were horrified when we learned that the plague experts had been placed under the orders of this Commission of amateurs and not only that the plague experts had not been given the power to carry out preventive measures but that their recommendations were being overruled or ignored and in many cases Dr. Wu Lien-teh's telegrams to the different Ministries had not reached the members of the Commission, who were too busy with their own work to concern themselves with plague matters. There has been too much tomfoolery with the plague problem already. If the Government wish to get out of the mess they have made and see the country rid of the pest they must recall Dr. Wu Lien-teh from Fengchen and appoint him sole Plague Commissioner with full powers to carry out preventive measures he considers necessary. This the Government must do and must do immediately."

Situation At Saratsi

A telegram received on Sunday by the Belgian Mission in Shanghai from Saratsi, in Shansi, reports that the number of deaths from the plague in Saratsi comes to over a hundred. No further fatalities have occurred among the Belgian missionaries. Kweihwachung, a city to the northeast of Saratsi, is already affected.

Tuchun Yen Shih-san of Shansi reports that the plague has spread as far as Tatungfu, Shansi, having been brought there from Kalgan by the railway, according to Chinese reports.

At Fengchen the situation is reported to be improving on account of a heavy snowfall there. Dr. Wu Lien-teh reports that he left the city after the riot.

A mandate Saturday appointed General Chiang Chao-chung, commander of the Metropolitan Gendarmarie, Commissioner for Plague Prevention.

Allied Ministers Active

Peking, January 12.—On the 11th instant, the British, the American and the French Ministers to Peking paid a visit to Feng Kuo-chang and offered advice about preventive measures against the pneumonic plague.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Argentine Makes Big Deal With The Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, January 13.—An important agreement has been completed between the Argentine and representatives of the British and French Governments regarding the purchase by the Allies of the Argentine wheat crop. The Argentine will grant Great Britain and France credit to the amount of £40,0000,000 to facilitate the purchase and keep the rate of exchange normal.

U. S. SHIPPING PROGRAM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 11.—Mr. Hurley, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, estimates that the production of shipbuilding in the United States for 1918 will be 4,500,000 tons. Fifty-one shipyards are engaged in the construction of steel ships and sixty-seven of wooden ships. Last year there were 148 slip-ways, whereas today there are approximately 700. The enrollment of 380,000 workers is progressing well.

Li Yuan-hung Leaving Tientsin For Nanking?

The departure of former President Li Yuan-hung from Tientsin for Nanking is rumored, according to a Peking report. President Feng has sent an emissary to Tientsin to investigate the report. He will also request General Li to return to Peking to avoid mischievous reports.

U.S.S. BROOKLYN IN JAPAN

Admiral Knight, commanding the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived at Yokohama Sunday on the flagship Brooklyn, according to a Tokio telegram. He called on the Japanese Naval Minister and the Chief of the Admiralty yesterday morning.

The Weather

Misty and milder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 42.4 and the minimum 20.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.1 and 21.7.

SIBERIA TO FORM OWN GOVERNMENT; CENTER AT TOMSK

Declares Its Independence As Result Of Situation In Russia

COUNCIL FORMED

Krylenko Calls For Holy War Against All Bourgeoisie

INCLUDES ALLIES

Urges Formation Of Volunteer Russian Army To Fight For Revolution

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, January 13.—Owing to the situation in Russia it has been decided to organise an independent Government of Siberia and a temporary Council has already been established at Tomsk consisting of 157 representatives of the soldiers, workmen, peasants, telegraph, postal and railway employees, 11 representatives of the Cossacks, 50 members of the independent governments of the Siberian towns, 47 deputies of the different nationalities, 22 representatives of local organisations and of the universities.

Trouble has again broken out at Irkutsk owing to the military schools' refusing to surrender their arms.

Holy War On Bourgeoisie

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 11.—Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander in Chief, has issued a manifesto depicting the Russian Republic as surrounded by enemies on all sides. He contemplates a Holy War against the bourgeoisie of Russia, Germany, Great Britain and France, for which purpose he appeals for the creation of a new People's Army.

The manifesto is declared to be a counter-stroke to the German peace conditions. It alleges that Americans and Frenchmen are financing Kaledin and states that a Holy War on the fronts, as well as behind the lines, may be the terrible but unavoidable fate of the country and therefore a new and well-armed force of resisters must be organised, the nucleus of which should be the Red Guards, because the old army has been exhausted. The new People's Army must be subject to a rigorous Revolutionary discipline.

"Comrades! the people of Italy, Spain, France, Austria and Switzerland look to you with hope and await the call to battle against their bourgeoisie."

Krylenko declares that there will be no compulsion in the recruiting of the new army. He concludes with a special appeal for the cooperation of their Ukrainian comrades.

The People's Commissioners have confiscated the great Putiloff Ironworks at Petrograd "owing to the indebtedness of the company" and also the motor-car work-shops of the International Sleeping Car Company" owing to the refusal of the management to continue work."

It is reported that the Ukrainians have occupied Bochmatch, in the government of Chernagoff, after severe fighting.

Disagreement In The Don

The leaders of the Cossacks of the Don, disagreeing with General Kaledin, have supported the majority of the troops and educated classes against intervening in Russian internal affairs, although they are ready to oppose Maximalist aggression against the Don territory. General Alexieff and General Korniloff favor making the Don the center for a campaign against the Bolsheviki, for which they are relying largely on the formation of an Officers' Corps comprising 25,000 bayonets.

Over 500 of the returns of the elections for the Constituent Assembly are now known. They include 261 Social Democrats and 158 Maximalists.

Stockholm, January 12.—The Red Guards are terrorising Finland.

They have threatened to dissolve the Diet and to create a "Red Diet."

Tokio, January 13.—Official: The Naval Office announces that a warship has been despatched to Vladivostok to protect foreign interests.

Recall for Constituent Assembly

London, January 13.—The Russian Central Executive of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies has issued a decree giving the local councils power to re-elect and recall members of the Constituent Assembly in all cases where they do not express the views of the laboring masses.

A statement issued by the Maximalist News Agency shows that this decree is intended to bring about the recall or re-election of all members of the Constituent Assembly who are opposed to the Maximalists. The news agency states that the Peasants' Congress of the 12th Army has decided to recall the three Social Revolutionaries of the Right whom it elected and a number of the governments have decided to do the same.

An All-Ukrainian Sea Congress has been summoned to meet at Kieff on the 23rd to discuss the questions of an Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, the reports of the Black Sea Navy to Ukrainia, the reorganisation of the navy on a voluntary basis and the organisation of trade-unions.

American Chamber Of Commerce At Tientsin Discusses Law Codes

That Of Alaska Considered Unsuitable; L. O. McGowan Chosen President

China Press Correspondence

Tientsin, January 11.—Officers for 1918 were elected and action on several matters of interest to Americans taken at the first annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, held yesterday at the offices of the China American Trading Company.

The officers elected are: L. O. McGowan, President; Charles J. Fox, 1st Vice-President; J. H. Brett, 2nd Vice-President; R. Eddy Mathews, Treasurer, and Richard T. Evans, Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are Myron Simon, F. Floyd Spielman, Reuben W. Hamlet, Paul H. Bordwell and Dr. Daniel B. Nye.

Major Bassett, Judge Advocate of the 15th U. S. Infantry, spoke to the Chamber about a plan that has been proposed, to request the War Department at Washington, in sending future troops to the forces in North China, to select members of the National Army who might be interested in American trade in China and settle here upon their discharge from the army. The suggestions of Major Bassett were unanimously approved in principle and a committee of the Chamber is to be appointed to report on the most feasible plan for bringing the matter before the War Department.

The disadvantages of the uncertainty as to what code of laws should be applied in the American courts in China was brought up for discussion by Mr. Evans. He stated that there was a possibility that Congress might provide the present code of Alaska for the American courts of China, and that in the opinion of members of the American Bar Association of China the Alaskan code was unsuitable. Upon motion, the Chamber provided for the appointment of a committee to communicate with all American organisations in China, with a view to taking joint action in recommending to Congress the drawing up of a suitable code for the American courts in China.

The coming meeting of the Chinese Customs Tariff Revision Commission was also discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to urge each member of the Chamber to submit promptly any suggestion he might have to the Executive Committee, which would act for the Chamber.

There were present at the meeting: Messrs. J. F. Ellis, L. O. McGowan, R. T. Evans, F. L. Barker, C. J. Fox, R. Eddy Mathews, Myron Simon, P. R. Josselyn, F. F. Spielman, J. M. Brett, R. W. Hamlet, M. Weil, J. R. Geib, T. P. Thompson, Dr. D. B. Nye, H. B. Lane, Gordon Duclos, Dr. Harry V. Fuller and E. K. Lowry.

REWA NOT MINED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 11.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that the authorities are unable to make any definite statement concerning the sinking of the hospital-ship Rewa as the submarine possibly concerned is still at sea, but competent quarters consider it impossible that the vessel was torpedoed and say that she must have struck a mine.

London, January 13.—Reuter's Agency is officially informed that there were no mines where the hospital-ship Rewa was sunk.

E. AFRICA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

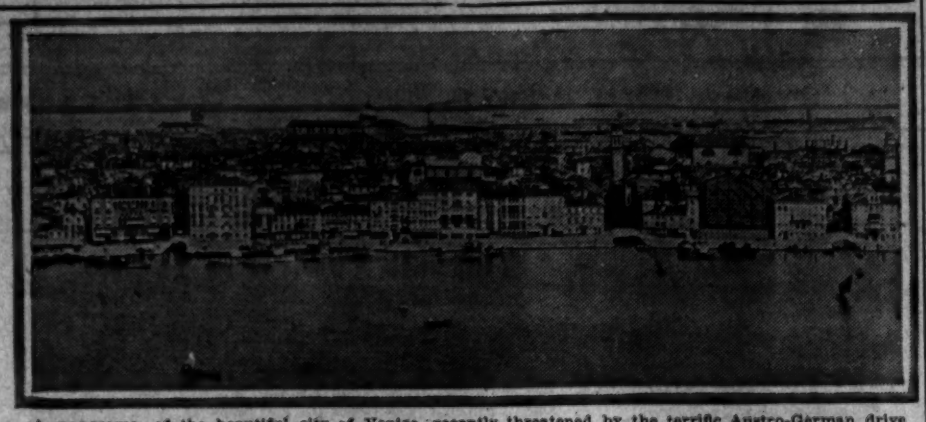
Amsterdam, January 12.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin states that, according to a wireless message, 1,700 German and 9,500 native troops escaped into Portuguese territory from German East Africa.

JAPAN POSTAL SAVINGS

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 12.—The savings in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1917 stood at the record figure of Y.400 million.

Panorama Of Venice Recently Threatened By Teuton Drive



A panorama of the beautiful city of Venice, recently threatened by the terrific Austro-German drive into Italy. Most of the populace of the city has already fled.

ANOTHER SPANISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Las Palmas, January 12.—A boat containing the First Officer and eighteen survivors of the Spanish steamer Joaquin Tumbrull has arrived here. Their vessel was torpedoed on December 31, when 70 miles off Madeira, because it was carrying a cargo of hides to the United States. Another boat containing the Captain and twenty sailors is missing.

Engineering Society Talk On Floods Today

The Engineering Society of China meets today at 5.30 p.m. in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms when Dr. H. Chatley will read a paper on "Floods and Flood Prevention."

GENERAL STRIKE AND RIOTS AT BARCELONA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 12.—There has been a general strike at Barcelona owing to the dearness of living. Enraged crowds stoned the theaters and pillaged and destroyed the cafes and concert-halls. Numerous arrests were made and many people wounded. Similar demonstrations have occurred in other towns.

ADMIRAL IIDA TO LONDON

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 12.—Rear-Admiral Iida and a party of naval officers leave for London tomorrow.

Wilson Denounced By Maximalist Paper

Pravda Calls Him Head Of Rapacious Imperialism And History's Greatest Hypocrite

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 12.—The Maximalist newspaper Pravda, commenting on President Wilson's speech, describes President Wilson as "the head of a rapacious American imperialism and the greatest hypocrite history has ever known."

Amsterdam, January 12.—The Vorwaerts, commenting on President Wilson's speech, says that the Germans must guard against placing too much confidence in Wilson.

Dancers At Victoria

Some difficult Russian peasant and Cossack dancing and some pretty modern figures of the fancy and spectacular sort marked the arrival of the Bankoff-Maynard dancing team at the Victoria Theater last night. There will doubtless be a bigger house to welcome them tonight, for they seemed to please last night's audience immensely. Mr. Bankoff's picturesque Gypsy Beggar dance and his Dance Eccentric, a combination of all the variations in modern dancing, were especially well received, as was also Miss Maynard in the Cymbal Dance and Dance of the Rose.

Rex Beach's film story of early Alaskan days, "The Barrier," is being shown in conjunction with the dance features. It has action, good photography and a romantic theme that holds the interest. The program is the same tonight and tomorrow night and will change Thursday.

NO RADICAL CHANGE IN BRITISH NAVAL POLICY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—The Board of Admiralty has been reconstituted, the new members being Rear-Admiral Sydney Fremantle, Captain George Hope, who was in command of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth at the Dardanelles, and Mr. Arthur Pease. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, Chief of the Admiralty War Staff, and Commodore Godfrey Paine, retired.

The unsensational changes at the Admiralty are regarded as dispelling the fears that any violent change in the main lines of naval policy is contemplated.

Japanese Envoy to U.S. On Way Back to Japan

Liang Shih-yi In Kobe, Expecting To Return To China

Mr. Sato, the Japanese Minister to Washington, D. C., left the American Capital for home Friday, says a Tokio telegram. Liang Shih-yi, the Chinese ex-Minister of Finance, is now in Kobe and will return to China in a few days.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER WILL GO TO ENGLAND

To Discuss War And After-War Matters With Heads Of Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N.S.W., January 13.—The Sunday Times announces on the best authority that Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, will sail for England, probably in March, to consult with Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of the Dominions and Allied Governments on war problems and matters after the war. Mr. Hughes has been urgently invited to participate in a discussion of the economic side of the war and goes as a Plenipotentiary able to bind the Commonwealth in a number of matters.

Russian Treasury Bills Are Accepted By Tokio

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Tokio, January 12.—The Government has decided to float a loan of Y.50,000,000. A unique feature of this new loan will be that subscriptions can be paid with Russian Treasury Bills, of which Y.50,000,000 floated in Japan mature on the 9th proximo.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sakata M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 21
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 29

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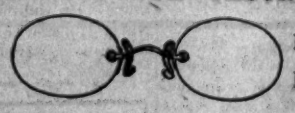

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Jewish State Solution Of Jerusalem's Problem, Says Judge Lobingier

Principality Under Protectorate Of Allied Power Best Future For Holy City

Speaking at the American Song Service in the Palace Hotel Sunday, Judge, C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China addressed a large congregation on the significance of the recent great "crusade" which placed the Holy Land once more under the protection of Christendom after over seven hundred years of Turkish domination. His subject was "Jerusalem Delivered" and he drew the analogy with the First Crusade, sung of by Jasso in the middle ages.

Such was the title which Tasso, the Italian poet of the late Middle Ages, chose for the epic in which he sang the glories of the First Crusade. It and its seven successors fill a notable page in human history but it seems to have been reserved for our day to realise the age long dream of the Crusaders.

Jerusalem was indeed "delivered" by Godfrey de Bouillon and his army of Christian knights in 1099; but the deliverance did not long continue, for the strength of the Seljukian Turks was too great.

"The Christian throne of Jerusalem fell in the dust. The Mosque of Omar still occupies the site of the Holy Temple. The Crusades, with all their pomp and pageantry of war and romance, went by and have long since faded away in the dim past. A new age has succeeded, with new ideas, new institutions, new aims; and if the Holy Sepulchre is again to be the heritage of a Christian Power and the appanage of a Christian Throne, that will be brought about by peaceful negotiation, or *as the result of a war between great nations*, in God's good time, and not by a new Crusade."

Do these predictions written many years ago find fulfillment in the present mighty conflict? They would certainly seem to in the light of recent events. The British army which under Sir Archibald Murray started from Egypt a year and a half ago or more, has been moving slowly but surely northward, not far from the traditional pathway of the wandering Israelities, and on December 10, last, it entered Jerusalem.

Thus for the first time in seven hundred and thirty years the Holy City is once more in the hands of "a Christian power" and it is not strange if some with historic vision see in this the completion of the work of England's crusader King Richard Coeur de Lion. One such wrote even before the entry:

"Again the Briton nears the ancient gates!
The city of the Holy Sepulchre
Sits in its Eastern calm and dumbly waits the coming of the legions from afar.
They're dust a thousand years, the knightly train that followed Richard's leopard-blazoned shield
Down the long road that valor pointed plain—the path of honor to the stricken field.
Now men as bold as they, their sires' sons, toil through the sands where centuries ago
Their forebears fought—awake with roaring guns the dead who heard crusading trumpets blow.
Perchance the ghost of grim old Saladin a scimitar across their path may fling.
Yet shall one wave them onward till they win—the wraith of England's Lion-hearted King." (1)

The Turk Must Not Return

The taking of Jerusalem—the most spectacular event of the present stupendous conflict—has riveted the attention of three worlds—Christendom, Islam and Israel—and for the moment, at least, places the question of Palestine's future in the foreground of discussion. On one point there is a singular unanimity. All of Christendom and nearly all of Islam and of Israel will approve the position taken by the head of the Roman church, and implied in both President Wilson's and Premier Lloyd George's recent statements of the Allied war aims, that the Turk must not be allowed to reconquer the Holy Land.

It is not so long since the Turk had his apologists. Lord Beaconsfield's party, e.g., not only helped the Sultan to keep his terrorised realm but actually defended his policy. "Oh," they would say, "the Turk is not so bad. Those Armenians are terrible fellows and had to be punished for their crimes." Today this reminds one of a defense of the Belgian atrocities. And even above the wretched babble of that day rose the accusing voice of Gladstone, characterising the Sultan as "The Great Assassin." And such is the verdict of posterity. No one now speaks of the Turk's *right* to rule. In the eyes of both Moslem and Christian he has long since forfeited any claim to such right. This cruel barbarian from the steppes of Central Asia, this abductor of children, defiler of woman, murderer of millions of his subjects and oppressor of all others, must no longer be allowed to pollute earth's fairest and most historic regions. If the present war ends without eliminating the Turk it will fail in one of its most beneficent possibilities.

Who Shall Succeed?

But when the selection of a successor to the Turk is mentioned, unanimity is not so pronounced. Palestine is the Holy Land not of one faith only but of many of all indeed who profess to revere the God of the Old Testament and who venerate its heroes.

"Whatever is done there," says a recent writer, (2) "must be a setting aside of all places holy to others. The Russians make pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre. The Crusades were fought for it. Jerusalem stands next to Mekka in the Moslem mind."

Godfrey de Bouillon, indeed, founded his Latin kingdom of Jerusalem on the cornerstone of religious intolerance, marking his entry of the Holy City by the massacre, it is recorded, of 70,000 Moslems and the burning of the Jews in their Synagogue. One who reads that ghastly story can scarcely regret or wonder that the Latin kingdom was so short-lived, lasting barely two generations.

But how refreshing by way of contrast is the account of the latest occupation. The allied forces (for there were French as well as British) carefully planned and deferred their attack so as to avoid a bombardment and to save the holy places. And the allied commander, Sir Edmund Allenby, entered Jerusalem on foot and placed Moslem guards over the Mosque of Omar and other places sacred to Islam. The entry on foot was to demonstrate, no doubt, that the allied commander came not as a conqueror but as a deliverer. So the avoidance of bombardment and the detail of guards appear to have been Britain's public redemption of a pledge made early in the war to her Moslem subjects (of which she has more than any other power) that their holy places would be respected and preserved.

Quite early in the campaign, Sir Archibald Murray, then commanding the army of new crusaders, issued a proclamation stating his views, and presumably that of his government, regarding the future of Palestine.

"There can be little doubt" he said, "that we should revive the Jewish Palestine of old, and allow the Jews to realise their dreams of Zion in their homeland. Not all the Jews will return to Palestine, but many will. The new Jewish State, under British or French aegis, would become the spiritual and cultural center of Jewry throughout the world. The Jews would at least have a homeland and a nationality of their own. The national dream that has sustained them for a score of centuries and more will have been fulfilled."

On November 2 last Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, made the following announcement: (3)

"His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

For of all the aspirants the claim of the Jews far antedates any other. They may not, indeed, have been the aborigines of Palestine but they were at least the kinsfolk and successors, even if dispossessors, of the latter. And of the long list of usurpers who followed them—Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Crusaders, and Turks—the Jews alone have sufficiently preserved their identity to be able now to occupy the Holy Land. Well may the Jew ask with Byron—

"Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?"

And the ghosts of those vanished nations must answer with Kipling,

"Lo all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre."

But the Jew may invoke the later lines of the same bard

"The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart,
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
A broken and a contrite heart."

After 2000 years of exile the Jew still looks to the land of his fathers and is prepared to enter it once more—yea, has already entered it as will presently appear.

The land of his fathers; there is another prop to the Jew's claim. For to no other claimant is Palestine his ancestral home; it is merely a shrine—a repository of sacred and historic remains. But Canaan is inseparable from Israel—the background of its history, the scene of its Golden Age, the stage on which its national tragedy was enacted.

Finally the Jew needs Palestine. I am well aware that there are large and fortunate sections of the Jewish races—notably those of England and America—whose own surroundings are so favorable that they have no desire to return to Palestine and who even oppose a movement to that end. But that should not obscure the obvious fact that there are other larger and less fortunate sections, like those of Russia, Rumania and Austria, which have long needed and, despite impending political changes, are still likely to need, an asylum. Have their co-religionists forgotten Kishineff, or the Rumanian persecutions of barely four years ago?

Zionism

I repeat, therefore, that the Jew needs Palestine, meaning, of course the oppressed and persecuted Jew. And one of the best expressions of that need is the movement known as Zionism. That movement, formally inaugurated in the closing decade of the last century by the late Theodore Herzl, merely gave organised expression to Israel's age long dream of repatriation. At its first Congress in Basel in 1897 it formulated a program for

"the establishment of a publicly recognised, legally secured homeland for the Jews in Palestine."

That program has finally won the adherence of some of the most representative Jews—Israel Zangwill, Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn and Mr. Justice Brandeis of our Federal Supreme Court.

Last spring a resolution expressing confidence that the Allies would use their best efforts toward realisation was adopted by an organisation representing some 2,000,000 Jews of the United States.

Last month a conference of Orthodox Jews, representing widely scattered constituencies in America, assembled at New York to organise for practical work in Palestine; and about the same time a mass meeting of Jews was held in London, under the presidency of Lord Rothschild, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted thanking the government for its Palestine declaration and pledging its whole-hearted support to the Zionist cause. And later in the same month (Dec. 29) it was announced that even the German Zionist Association had adopted similar resolves. The claim that the Jews as a whole do not want Palestine meets almost daily refutation.

Nor does this need rest solely upon the desire for an asylum of refuge. Says Dr. Harry Friedenwald, a leading American Zionist:

"It is only in a great re-settlement of Palestine, in the normal development of our people, that it can again rise to real greatness. The lioness of the forest does not bear young in captivity, even well-fed and surrounded by comfort, and the lion of Judah has failed to bring forth prophets and great men in 2,000 years of captivity and dispersion."

So Mr. Justice Brandeis recently wrote:

"The Zionists seek to establish this home in Palestine because they are convinced that the undying longing of Jews for Palestine is a fact of deepest significance; that it is a manifestation in the struggle for existence by an ancient people which had established its right to live—a people whose three thousand years of civilisation has produced a faith, culture, and individuality which enable them to contribute largely in the future, as they had in the past, to the advance of civilisation; and that it is not a right merely, but a duty of the Jewish nationality to survive and develop. They believe that there only can Jewish life be fully protected from the forces of distintegration; that there alone can the Jewish spirit reach its full and natural development; and that by securing for those Jews who wish to settle in Palestine the opportunity to do so, not only those Jews, but all other Jews will be benefited and that the long perplexing Jewish problem will, at last, find solution." (4)

I have said that the Jew has already returned to Palestine in part. For that statement I need only refer to the Jewish colonies which were planted and flourished there before the war. An English writer (5) of the present year declares that

"the number of colonies has risen to about forty, with 15,000 inhabitants in all and 110,000 acres of land, and these figures do not do full justice to the importance of the colonising movement. The 15,000 Jewish agriculturists are only 12½ per cent of the Jewish population in Palestine and 2 per cent of the total population of the country; but they are the most active, intelligent element, and the only element which is rapidly increasing. . . . Under this new Jewish husbandry Palestine has begun to recover its ancient prosperity. The Jews have sunk artesian wells, built dams for water storage, fought down malaria by drainage and eucalyptus planting, and laid out many miles of roads. In 1890 an acre of irrigable land at Petach-Tikweh, the earliest colony, was worth £3 12s., in 1914 £36, and the annual trade of Jaffa rose from £760,000 to £2,080,000 between 1904 and 1912."

Nor is this development solely on the material side. Schools were long since established in which the medium of instruction is the ancient Hebrew tongue.

"The foundation of a national university in Jerusalem is as ultimate a goal for them as the economic development of the land, and their greatest achievement has been the revival of Hebrew as the living language of the Palestianian Jews." (6)

Funds for such a University were being raised years ago and included in the plan was a provision for scholarships for advanced research. (7) Indeed we might expect such an institution to occupy a place superior even to that of the University of Athens which in recent years has attracted so many classical students from foreign lands. What possibilities are here of research and discovery by Jewish scholars working on their own ground in the tempting fields of Semitic archaeology, history, philology and jurisprudence!

Room For All

The aspirations of the Jew as the restorer of Canaan need not conflict with the interests which any other race or religion may have in Palestine. It is estimated (8) that the country will easily support 3,000,000 people: or more than four times its present number. And that the Jew's presence has already benefitted the native, Arabic speaking population we have evidence from a source which cannot be suspected of bias toward that side. In 1912 the German Vice Consul at Jaffa (Joppa) reported:

"The impetus to agriculture is benefiting the whole economic life of the country." (9)

Herbert Samuel, speaking at the mass meeting in London last month, emphasised the thought that "in any new development of Palestine there must be full recognition of Arab rights and reverent respect for the Christian and Mohammedan holy places."

As to the Christian, (and in the main the Moslem) world at large, it has no desire for Palestine as place of residence. Its longings are satisfied if the ancient land is made safe and inviting as a place of pilgrimage. The lack of that, you remember—

But now even the mediaeval pilgrimage is largely obsolete. For during the centuries which have intervened since the Crusades Christendom has been slowly coming to realise the conception of its Founder as expressed in that illuminating conversation (10) at the well of Shechem, where one said:

"Our fathers worshipped in this mountain and ye say that Jerusalem is the place to worship."

And the Other replied:

"The hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father."

Our own Whittier echoes the same thought when he sees

"That all the good the old hath had,
Remains to make our own time glad;
Our common, daily life, divine,
And every land a Palestine."

Christians will be satisfied if Palestine is made comfortable and attractive for travel and, since I have heard Professor Sayce I feel bound to add, excavation. They would like its repulsive sights removed, the noisy beggars who infest almost every scene and mar its hallowed or historic associations; the ghastly incongruity of Turkish soldiers guarding the Holy Sepulchre; the wailing of the wretched folks at the temple enclosure. They would have the beggars and the wailers transformed into industrious yeomanry and the Turkish soldiers banished altogether.

And after all there is no great enjoyment in visiting a ruin. Palestine should be restored as much as possible—its historic past reproduced—its ancient prosperity revived. And who is more likely to accomplish that result than the Jew? For him all this would be a labor of love. There he would find a most congenial field for his thrift, for his enterprise and industry and above all for his idealism. The Jew is best fitted to be Christendom's trustee and caretaker of Palestine!

The Protectorate

But it is recognised that the trusteeship will need a protector—at least for a time. General Murray's announcement, it will be remembered, mentioned a protectorate under Britain or France. Since then our own nation has been suggested by Norman Hapgood, who says:

"The position of the Jews in all countries will be improved if America can be brought to accept a protectorate over Palestine. America is better situated to conduct diplomatic negotiations for a Jewish Commonwealth than any other power because we are not rivals of any other in the Near East."

Doubtless the protector will be one of these three powers. But the selection should afford no occasion for rivalry or competition. It should offer no opportunity for territorial expansion but only one for humanitarian service, and the sole question should be: What nation can best discharge the trust?

The deliverance of Jerusalem, then, makes possible the realisation of two age long dreams—that of the Jews for repatriation and that of the crusaders for the possession of the Holy Sepulchre. And each may be realised without hindering the other—indeed each may greatly assist the other. Jewish genius devoted to the restoration of Palestine and the good faith of Christendom, acting through a leading power, pledged to its protection, may together enable that ancient land once more to assume a pivotal place in the world. Certainly there could be no more effective object lesson in religious tolerance than the making of Palestine a place where Christian, Jew and Moslem may meet on common ground in peace and safety, reverently visiting the same shrines and acknowledging the same Deity, each loyal to his own ideals yet respecting those of his neighbors and considerate of their sentiments and convictions. And when that is made possible by the generous policy of Christian powers it will be a long step toward the brotherhood of man.

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(1) O. C. A. Child in the New York Times.
(2) Lit. Dig., Vol. 54, p. 710 (Mch. 17, 1917).
(3) See the Nation (New York) Vol. 105, p. 590.
(4) See The Nation, (New York) Vol. 105, p. 592.
(5) Turkey, A Past and a Future, The Round Table, June, 1917, 60, 61. Cf. Zionist and the Jewish Future (London, 1916) 138 et seq.
(6) Id. p. 64.
(7) The Nation (New York) Vol. 93, p. 472.
(8) Id. Vol. 105, p. 555.
(9) Turkey, A Past and a Future, The Round Table, June, 1917, p. 61.
(10). John, IV, 20, 21.

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Enemy Pilot Case Up Again

The application in the matter of four enemy pilots brought before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, a week ago by Mr. D. L. Watson, manager of the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co. and secretary of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, was again before the court yesterday. A new affidavit by Mr. Watson, as ordered, was read and the case was again adjourned to permit the filing of a third.

The application is for vesting of shares held by Messrs. T. W. F. Mammen, H. R. Ahrens, H. Janniche and H. C. F. Kaikofen in Mr. G. W. King, as Custodian of Enemy Property, and was supported by Mr. J. Hays.

The new affidavit follows:

"(1).—I confirm the affidavit sworn by me on December 14, 1917.

"(2).—I have been sanctioned by the board of directors to institute the present proceedings by and on behalf of the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co., Ltd. The minute book of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association contains a minute recording a resolution of the committee in this regard bearing date November 24, 1917, and the minute book of the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co., Ltd., contains a minute recording a resolution of the board of directors, dated January 8, confirming the last mentioned resolution.

"3.—The licences of the said four enemy pilots having been cancelled, the said four enemies, ipso facto, cease to be licensed pilots and the directors of the company are of opinion and have been advised that the said four enemy pilots must be considered to be retiring members within the meaning of articles 7 of the company's articles of association and that consequently the said four enemies are entitled, under the provisions of articles 7 aforesaid, to call upon the company through its board of directors to pay over to each of them the par value of his share in the company and the other monies to which the said four enemies are entitled as members of the association.

"(4).—For this reason and in view of the fact that all the said 35 shares have already been issued, the board of directors is desirous of obtaining an order from this honorable Court vesting each and all of the said four shares, and the other moneys to which they are entitled as members of the association, in Gilbert Walter King, the officer designated by the British Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to perform the functions of the custodian in China of enemy property and that there may be conferred on the said custodian such powers of cancelling, selling or otherwise dealing with the said shares as to this honorable court may seem proper."

Sir Havilland remarked that he did not see what interest Mr. Watson had in making the application. He did not see why the name of the company should not be inserted.

Mr. Hays then read the resolution passed by the Pilot Boat Company, and the court pointed out that the resolution gave no power to bring an action, and also that there was absolutely nothing to show the court that Mr. Watson was interested in the Licensed Pilots' Association.

Mr. Hays replied that the Association was an international concern, and that, he thought, was the most that they could tell the court. The persons who were interested as members of the Association were all of them members of the Pilot Boat Company.

The Judge said that if the Association was an international concern he had no jurisdiction in the matter and asked why the court should be asked to vest the money in the custodian.

"Because, when the matter was put before the custodian, Mr. King, the question arose as to what should be done with these monies as well as these shares," replied Mr. Hays.

"The Custodian is Sir Everard Fraser—not Mr. King," declared the Judge. "Mr. King is not appointed Custodian until the order is made vesting the property. The property in question was enemy property, but it was in the hands of an international body—not in the hands of British subjects."

"Some of them are British subjects," said Mr. Hays.

"But you say the Association is an international body and therefore I cannot deal with the matter," returned the court.

Mr. Hays said he had suggested that it would be wise that he be authorised to apply to the court for leave to join the Pilot Boat Company in the application, and he would ask the court's leave to do that now, to which the Judge replied he thought he could make the order.

Mr. Hays said that that being so the argument on behalf of the company was quite simple, viz, that on losing their licenses the persons mentioned in the affidavit were no longer licensed pilots, and according to the Articles of Association "shares shall not be transferred except to licensed pilots." No one could be a member of the company unless he was a licensed pilot and every person who went in as a pilot must take up one share in the company.

Mr. Hays said there were now 29 pilots in the company. Some of the members had gone on active service.

"Then the statement that 'the number of pilots is insufficient to perform the duties of the company at Shanghai,' is challenged," suggested the court. "If 35 pilots were enough to do the work at Shanghai, 29 are enough now. It is a matter of common knowledge that shipping has very much decreased."

Mr. Hays said his next point was that the board of directors were the conduit pipe through which enemy pilots could call on the company for payment for their shares, so the directors felt that they were holding themselves, as it were, to be "shot at" any time after the war when those enemy pilots could come into court and sue for what they had not been paid.

"In that case the Directors have only got to plead the Trading with the Enemy Regulations," said the Judge.

Mr. Hays then argued on his contention that the enemy pilots should be treated as "retiring" pilots.

"If you want more pilots you have to increase your capital?" inquired the court.

"Yes. That we could do by way of special resolution.

"The result would be this," said the Judge. "If I hold that they have not retired, then you would have to call a general meeting if you want to admit these new pilots and increase your capital. What would be the effect on their shares?"

"Nothing at all," replied counsel. "It would not affect their shares."

Sir Havilland said he had read the articles carefully and could find nothing in them to say that every existing member of the company had to be a pilot. Counsel had to satisfy him that of necessity any person who was a shareholder must be a licensed pilot.

In the course of further discussion Mr. Hays said that the company was merely formed for the pilots to secure themselves in the case of accident to the boats which they had to have in order to perform their duties. If they did not bind themselves together they could not afford to run boats to take them out to the particular parts of the estuary where they had to go.

"The object is that they should be pilot boat owners?" asked Sir Havilland.

"Yes."

"What I understand now is," said the court, "that there was a Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association in existence and that the pilots which composed that Association, in order to be a body to own boats, decided to become an incorporated company; they then became the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co., Ltd. They were the original pilots who were members of the Licensed Pilots' Association, and in order to be a member of the Licensed Pilots' Association they have to be working pilots."

"That is so," said Mr. Hays.

"Well, if you will put that on affidavit I will go ahead," declared the court.

Mr. Hays agreed to file another affidavit and the case was adjourned.

Foreigners Hurt In Boarding House Fire

Russian And Wife Injured By Falls; Chinese Youth Badly Burned

Three persons were injured, two badly, in fires of Sunday, while a number had narrow escapes from one of the blazes which broke out shortly before midnight in Mrs. Veisbein's boarding house at No. 7 Quinsan Road.

The boarding house fire was caused when a Russian woman boarder in some way overturned a kerosine stove in a back room near the foot of the staircase. The flames swept quickly up the staircase and the majority of the upstairs roomers had barely time to get down. Two children were carried out just as that means of escape was cut off. A Mr. and Mrs. Bratzoff, who were sleeping in a front room, were aroused too late and found the staircase wrapped in flame. They hastily made a rope of bedclothes by which Mrs. Bratzoff descended some distance and then fell, being slightly injured.

Her husband, evidently from excitement, did not attempt to climb down the rope but leaped from the verandah and was so seriously injured that he was taken to hospital and is in a critical condition.

The fire was reported to the Hongkew Fire Station by a messenger and this delay had given the blaze great headway by the time the Brigade turned out for the general alarm. A frozen hydrant caused further delay and the density of smoke and flame impeded the work. An extension ladder was eventually raised to the adjoining roof, however, and after an hour and a half of work the fire was entirely extinguished. No. 6 Quinsan Road was only slightly touched by the blaze.

The third injury was to a small Chinese lad when some bedding caught fire in a dwelling at T35 off Chungking Road at 2 a.m. Sunday. The boy was burned about the hands, arms and face and was taken by one of the Brigade to the Shantung Road Hospital where it was said he was in a serious condition but might recover. Little other damage was done by the fire.

The fire on Ward Road on Saturday night, reported in Sunday's issue, started in a coffin maker's shop at No. JG451, destroying it and four small dwellings in the Ying Ziang Kong village. The Brigade was hampered by the fact that there was only about three inches of water in the creek and had to resort to hand-pumps and buckets, but kept the fire confined.

A blacksmith's shop at 35 Jessfield Road, just opposite the Ching Chong Silk filature, was gutted and five or six other shops more or less damaged in an outbreak reported at 12.12 yesterday afternoon. Sparks from the forge were the cause.

An hour later a cluster of houses off Hungjao Road, west of Nanyang College, were burned. The Settlement and French Brigades came to the aid of the villagers and stopped the spread of the blaze.

HALTS EXECUTIONS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Washington, December 30.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers, except with the Pershing forces, before their sentences have been reviewed.

NEW FIGHT ON ALCOHOL

Washington, December 29.—General Pershing and the French authorities are conferring on the question of prohibiting the sale of any intoxicants whatever to members of the expeditionary forces.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

BE STEADY OF NERVE

This is the time when our people need to be strong of muscle and steady of nerve.

Hysterical people are of no use in war time. When they try to help, they hinder.

Fitness should start with the individual. If you are run down and nervous, pale, and lacking in strength to do your part, you need more blood.

If your hand, your thumb, or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if the lines are shaky when you write, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood, strengthen the nerves, and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For those who are suffering from nerves and failing in strength Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic. Lose no time, but get a supply from any dealer, or post free, $1.50 one bottle, $8.00 six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE.—Write now to above address, for a copy of a useful book on nervous disorders, entitled "The Nerves and their Needs." A post card will suffice.

U-BOAT CAPTURED BY AMERICAN DESTROYERS

Washington, December 30.—Secretary Daniels announces that a German submarine was captured by American naval forces on Christmas day. The destroyers Nicholson and Fanning participated in the exploit.

Paul Menning, a naturalised German foreman in a Brooklyn torpedo factory, has been arrested on a charge of treason. He is accused of altering gyroscopes and thus making torpedoes worthless.

Secretary McAdoo has named W. H. Moran to succeed Flynn as the head of the federal secret service.

Increases Of Pay For British Line Officers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—The War Cabinet has decided to increase the pay of Subalterns during the war to a minimum of 10/6d. a day from October 1 last year, also to make consequential increases in the pay of Captains and Majors and also to make allowances for children, of £2 each per month with a maximum of £8 a month for Subalterns and Captains and half of the foregoing for Majors, while the age limits are extended to 18 for boys and 21 for unmarried girls.

Practically corresponding increases of allowances generally are made for all junior officers in the Navy.

It is estimated that the initial cost of the foregoing concessions will be £7,500,000 a year.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—The Admiralty announces that the destroyer Raccoon was wrecked and foundered on the 9th during a snow-storm off the north coast of Ireland and there were no survivors. (Raccoon, G Class: completed 1910: 976 tons, 27 knots: complement 96.)

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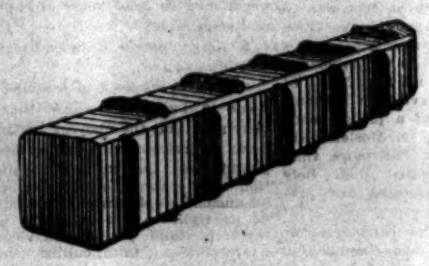

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Cigarettes—

LI SHUN ONLY TUCHUN WHO OPPOSES WAR

Kiangsi And Hupeh Governors Reported To Favor Hostilities Against South

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 13.—It is understood that the Military Governors of Kiangsi and Hupeh, in common with the majority of the other Military Governors, have telegraphed to President Feng Kuo-chang urging the resumption of hostilities, but General Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, although denying that he has shown any partiality for the Southern leaders, still strongly opposes the recommencement of fighting.

General Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, denies the report of the establishment of a Provisional Government at Nanking.

Financial stringency has caused President Feng to delay the issuance of the mandate for the resumption of hostilities, according to the Chinese press. The contents of a memorandum drawn up by the Tientsin military conference were telephoned Saturday to Mr. Chang Yi-shen, the President's secretary. In reply Mr. Chang stated that the President considered it highly unadvisable to declare war on the Southwest, as the government funds will last but one month if hostilities are resumed.

General Tsao Kun, generally known as the leader of the Tientsin conference, denies any knowledge of the petition for armed suppression of the South. He has left Tientsin for Paotingfu in order to show that he is not connected with the militant propaganda.

Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, in response to the protest of Peking against the holding of the extraordinary session of Parliament in Nanking, reported that the members of the defunct Legislature have all left that city.

The Arms Alliance with Japan, it is reported, will be signed in Peking shortly. General Hsu Shu-cheng, former Vice-Minister of War, will represent China in the transaction.

The British Ambassador, Sir John Jordan, called on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Saturday and requested, on behalf of the Allied Powers, the deportation of all Germans in China. He stated that Great Britain will furnish the expenses as well as the means of transportation of the enemy subjects from this country.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, following the meeting of the Cabinet Saturday, was ordered to telegraph to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai to prohibit the sale of the Southern military government bonds issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and being sold at Shanghai.

The civil administrations established by Japan in the province of Shantung have been abolished and the governors appointed have been recalled, according to a report of Chang Chun-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Tokio.

General Chang Chen-fang, "minister" during the monarchical restoration, was released from custody Friday.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG AND BULOW COMPARED

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A leading article in the Vorwärts, published when the air was full of rumors of the possibility of Prince von Bülow's return to the Imperial Chancellorship, contained an interesting estimate of the former Minister and his immediate successor.

The main purpose of the Vorwärts was to proclaim the irreconcilable objection of the Socialist Majority to the return to power of a man whom it described as the representative of "an agreeable decadence;" a type of the diplomatist par excellence, devoid of strong personal conviction of any kind, and ready to acclaim anything—even a Russian Revolution—if it suited his purpose. We have no desire, wrote the Vorwarts, to overlook this man's endowments. He was undoubtedly by far the most adroit of the representatives of that old régime, that bygone period of government that has been erroneously christened "the new course." Talented, not without worldculture acquired without effort, possessing a good memory, a representative figure, with the gestures of an orator and power as a speaker, a favorite of fortune, to whom nothing was denied—neither natural gifts, dignity, title, nor worldly possessions—except the disposition that makes a real man.

It was the merit of Bethmann-Hollweg, the Vorwarts continued, that, after somewhat ponderously feeling his way, he recognised the faults of Bülow's policy, and sought to correct them. Bulow had chased away Jaures, the peace messenger, from the German threshold; Bethmann saw with satisfaction the growth of the work of Berne. Bülow was the man of bragging phrases: with Bethmann originated the saying that the strong man does not carry his sword in his mouth. Bethmann recognised what the Tirpitz-Bülow policy had spoiled; he grasped the fact that the German-English understanding was the keystone of world-peace, and acted accordingly.

His mistake was only that he approached with slow comprehension and hesitation a task for the accomplishment of which a man three times as bold would have been needed. Hence it was possible for others, within and without, to spoil his work. Bülow had played lightly with conflicts; Bethmann sought conscientiously to avoid them, but when he was confronted with one of them the waves closed over the head of a weak swimmer. And then in the world war Bethmann, the Conservative, experienced his Damascus. He experienced it, and just as formerly his obstinate opposition to Liberal reform sprang from real conviction, so now he became, from inner conviction hardly attained the harbinger of a new era. For Prince Bülow he was then, as now, a rather comic figure; for that gay superficialist knows nothing of mental wrestlings. Bülow can do much that Bethmann cannot do, but Bethmann comprehends much of which Bulow has no inkling. And it is a curious contradiction that our true Germans and Pan-Germans adore Bülow as much as they detest Bethmann. Whoever compares the two men cannot doubt for a moment which of the two is the genuine German.

Shanghai Fukienese Protest Against Loan

Pledging Of Arsenal To Japanese Bank By Tuchun Arouses Anger

A protest was sent yesterday to the Military Governor of Fukien, Li Hou-chi, by Fukien residents in Shanghai against the utilisation of the Fukien Arsenal as security for the redemption of a Yen 1,000,000 loan negotiated by the Tuchun with the Bank of Taiwan at Foochow.

The object of this loan is not well defined. But the Fukienese here are greatly enraged with Li Hou-chi. A circular telegram has been sent to the Fukienese throughout the country urging them to take similar action against Li. The Society of the Chinese over-sea merchants has also sent a telegram to the Central government against this loan.

As a result of the mass meeting, it was decided to submit a letter to the Directors of the Bank of Taiwan to warn them against making this loan.

COLD SPELL IS BROKEN AROUND CHANGCHOW

Thaw Begins And Communication With Rest Of World Is Reopened

China Press Correspondence

Changchow, Ku., January 12.—Changchow is beginning to thaw out from the long freeze, communication with the world to the west of us is to open today. The canals have been frozen up. The lowest the mercury went was 10°. We have heard of suffering among the poorer people and especially that class who live on boats. I heard of two boats which were frozen up in a lake and though they had food they had no fire to cook it with. After two days they succeeded in getting the attention of some one and were given relief. The continued cold has of course increased the prices of fuel and food. It has now been several weeks since we had any rain and the dry, dusty roads are in part responsible for the many cases of "red eyes" we see.

Yesterday Humbert School held their graduating exercises and a large audience attended. This is a school for girls conducted by Miss Ida Anderson and her Chinese assistants. A class of five were given certificates from the Higher Primary School and six were advanced from the lower Primary Department. The exercises consisted of songs, recitations, drills, plays, and closed with an address by Dr. Doo of the Kiangsu Fifth Middle School. It was a comfort to have an auditorium large enough to accommodate the guests. This is the first time the new church building has been filled.

The latest indication of progress in our midst is the surveying of a "horse road" from the small North gate through the city to the west, where a new gate will be opened. This will be a great convenience to a large part of the business people of the city. We shall hope to have carriages and rickshas soon. Work is to be begun on the road early in the new Chinese year.

Word has just been received from America that Rev. W. M. Smith and family, formerly of Soochow, will arrive in March to take the place of Rev. J. C. Hawk and family, who leave for the States in February.

Shanghai Revolver Club

Program For 1918

On account of the increased membership and the marked improvement of the scores in the monthly competitions the following classes will be permanent:

Experts Special (rapid firing) Class, Experts Class, Marksman's Class, and the Preliminary Competition.

January—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry .....H.P.S. 400
February—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry .....H.P.S. 400
March—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry.....H.P.S. 400
April—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry .....H.P.S 400
April—Ladies (allcomers) championship, 1 re-entry.
May—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry .....H.P.S. 400
May—Allcomers championship with 1 re-entry .....H.P.S. 1,000
June-July-August-September—No competition.
October—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry .....H.P.S. 400
November—Club championship with 2 re-entries.....H.P.S. 1,200
December—Monthly competition with 1 re-entry.....H.P.S. 400

Highest score in Marksman's Class receives the Experts medal (scores of 160 must be made for promotion to the Experts class).

Highest score in Experts (Special) and Experts class, silver bar.

Winners of one bar in Experts class (score 180) promoted to Special Class.

Winner of two bars in Experts class (scores under 180) promoted to Special class.

Scores of 180 in Experts and Special class, silver spoon. Experts Class may use either hand firing at 25 yards (20 shots 5 minutes). Experts (Special) Class must fire 5 right and 5 left hand at 25 yards. (Time limit for 20 shots 4 minutes).

Preliminary test.—150 points for marksman (15 and 20 yards only). Ammunition used in competition must be purchased from Club. A Colts Officers model, special target revolver .38 Cal. and case has been kindly presented by one of the Experts members for the aggregate score of any 4 monthly competitions with the re-entry. Allcomers Championship with 1 re-entry and Clubs championship with 2 re-entries, H.P.S. 3,800. Instruction given to Members and their wives and daughters. Annual Subscription, $10.00 (which includes wives and daughters). Application for membership to be made at the range, No. 2 Route Say Zoong, corner of Siccawei Road.

Football

J.R.C. vs. Chin Woo A.C.

The above teams met in a friendly match Sunday and the game resulted in a victory for the Jewish Recreation Club by 1-0.

In the first half, with the wind in their favor, the Chin Woo pressed most of the time, but the splendid tackling and kicking of the J. R. C. backs, Sanft and Foox, saved the situation time and again. It must be mentioned that in the first half the J. R. C. forwards made two rushes down the field which all but scored.

In the second half the J. R. C. were attacking most of the time and it was through some splendid combination on the right wing that Mislia, from outside right, was able to score with a splendid shot which had the Chin Woo goalie beaten all the way.

For the winners, Whiteman was quite safe in goal, Sanft and Foox worked very hand throughout the game, while Tuttleman was the pick of the half back line. Of the forwards Komaroff and Mislia were perhaps the hardest workers but the rest played up very well.

For the losers mention must be made of the splendid playing of their right full back. Mr. Wittsack had charge of the game and refereed to every one's satisfaction.

Close Game At Soochow

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, January 12.—This afternoon witnessed the closing of the football season here and the final game was between the College team and the Middle School team. Each side had about half of its regular first team and all knew that it was going to be a close game and no one could predict with certainty what the outcome would be.

Much interest was added to the contest by the rooters, who were all organised, had their drums and gongs, and also all the firecrackers necessary to keep things lively.

The game was well played and close indeed. During the first half the College men scored a goal and this stimulated the other team to renewed efforts in order to make it at least a tie score. During the second half the Middle School team made a score also and the good defense on both sides kept out a second score in spite of the fact that the ball was shot rapidly back and forth across the field. Not having made a second score on either side, two short ten-minute halves were played, and it was not until the last part of the last short half that the issue was decided by the Middle School team scoring another goal. Thus the Middle School won from the College team and the promise for later teams becomes greater.

Last week the regular Soochow University team defeated a team made up of the best players in the Government Schools of the whole city. The score was 3 to 1 in favor of the S. U. team.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 15, 1918

One More Scourge For China

ON January 10, President Feng Kuo-chang having been apprised of the outbreak of pneumonic plague at Saratsi, Wuyuan and Paotu, and acting under the Regulations for the Prevention of Contagious Disease, issued the following mandate:

"Let Wuyuan, Saratsi and other places in Suiyuan in which plague has broken out be fixed as the infected areas within which to adopt preventive measures. Fengchen, being a town on the highway in the east, is also hereby fixed as an area in which preventive measures should be taken in advance. The said Ministry shall at once issue directions for the enforcement of the regulations, acting in conjunction with the Ministries of Foreign Intercourse, Finance, War, and Communications. The rest is approved as suggested; let the plague inspection officers be held responsible for the carrying out of all proper steps so as to safeguard human lives by preventing the spread of this contagious disease."

The officials of the districts involved, however, are not only ignoring this mandate but, both civil and military, are resorting to violence to prevent heroic and self-sacrificing physicians—Dr. Wu Lien-teh among them—from instituting measures calculated to stay the progress of the scourge. In these circumstances it is up to Peking to take drastic action against the guilty officials. And if the telegrams are trustworthy, some of these officials are highly placed and influential.

Only seven years ago this same dreaded disease devastated the North and unless effective measures are quickly applied, the experience will be repeated. The loss of life then was tremendous, while the commerce of the various regions affected was practically brought to a standstill. The effects of the plague were so harrowing that it would be expected to have left behind it a lesson which the Chinese people, in spite of their ignorance and antipathy to foreign medical assistance, would take to heart. Pneumonic plague again in China should almost have been an impossibility. Yet here only seven years later the scourge is again in the country and, according to reports, spreading at an alarming rate.

In a case such as the arresting of this terrible scourge, the Chinese officials must be made to realise that quick action and effective methods are the only remedies for the staying of the disease. It is one thing for the doctors to make rules, but another to get them carried out and unless they can rely upon the loyalty of the officials governing the various plague-stricken districts, they might just as well sit at home and do nothing. This disease will spread and rapidly too, unless the severest measures are at once taken and officially supported. All plague infected areas should be closed and exits from them blocked and thoroughly competent medical men with foreign training placed in sole charge. Their advice must be faithfully followed and their instructions implicitly obeyed.

There are no indications to date that these things are likely to be done. The news from Shansi is wholly incredible. The doctors while endeavoring to do their work of mercy, have been assaulted and subjected to indignity by the native rabble. Apparently they have not even been afforded that protection which is the right of foreigners dwelling in this land. The officials surely are at fault. An example should at once be made of them and a notification sent to all the other stricken areas to say that the medical experts in charge are to be afforded protection and that every possible facility is to be given for effectively carrying out their great work. Also that any attempt to thwart or in any wise interfere with them will be dealt with in the severest manner possible.

If effective action is taken now the lives of thousands will be preserved. On the other hand let it have its way and death and devastation will be rampant in all the districts where the scourge penetrates.

China is afflicted with a number of scourges. She is constantly being devastated by floods and famines and epidemics. They are all attributable to the ever-present plague of an ignorant officialdom, the most virulent plague of all.

We are glad to note in this respect, that Kiangsu is more blessed than the average province, for what Kiangsu has, the other provinces soon will have. Tuchun Li Shun, according to our Nanking correspondent, is preparing to ask Dr. Arthur Stanley, Shanghai's Health Officer, to take charge of the plague prevention campaign at Nanking. As a glance at the map will show, Nanking is the ideal place from which to direct a fight to prevent the plague crossing the river into populous Southern Kiangsu, and we are glad to hear that the Tuchun of this province is showing his wisdom and uptodateness by using and encouraging expert knowledge in a crisis of this character, instead of mobbing it.

One Supreme Control

By Lovat Fraser

(Daily Mail)

IT was always certain that we were not going to get through this war without suffering further occasional big reverses. The defeat of the Italian Army is a big reverse for all the Allies alike. We may have to endure harder blows before we overthrow the Germans, and we had better make up our minds to face them steadily.

The popular conception of the present stage of the war, sedulously fostered by Ministers and experts alike, has been that the resources and the power of the Allies were to go on growing, while those of Germany were to shrink and decay. At last we were to become so strong that we were to overwhelm the enemy and drive him headlong, finally imposing our own terms upon him. We were then to shake hands with each other, London would break out with flags, we should all troop to thanksgiving services, and live happily ever afterwards.

The war is not going to end like that. It is the biggest thing of the kind which has ever happened to humanity. When it ends, those of us who are left will gaze round on an improverished and hungry world. But we have got to go on with it, and we have got to beat the Germans, for if victory does not crown our banners this earth will be no place for us to live in. Prussianism means the permanent enslavement of humanity and the destruction of all that is beautiful and hopeful in life.

Of course, we shall win. Have we ever doubted it? On that glorious day of October 31, 1914, out beyond Ypres, when our line was broken and all seemed lost, one of our best generals, since killed, stood looking at the great wave of advancing Germans. His companion muttered that things were black. The general turned with eyes ablaze and said: "God will never let those devils win." In that strong faith we must go forward and build this shattered world afresh.

Why have we done so indifferently this year? It is easy to talk about Russia's military and economic collapse, but the Russian factor does not alone suffice to explain the present position of the Western Allies. Out of many contributory reasons for the situation in which we now find ourselves I will select at this moment only three, as follows:

Because our Ministers and others have persistently suggested that the Germans were beaten, or nearly beaten and have thereby produced false impressions in the public mind which have weakened the national effort.

Because the Allies have fought this war in compartments, both with their Fleets and with their Armies, while to the Germans the war has been a single whole.

Because while the Allies began the war, as Sir Edward Carson has said, by pooling their honor, they have never pooled their best brains.

I need not enlarge upon the statements of Ministers, for the whole country is united in condemning the erroneous views some of them have disseminated about the war. Their faults in this respect are shared by others, not excepting the Press. In this fourth year of struggle we cannot afford to invest the war with a haze of sentiment or a false glow. We are fighting for the salvation of the world. We must deal starkly with all war issues. We must not allow ourselves to be persuaded that the German spirit is broken when a nation with the whole world arrayed against her can plan and strike a blow such as we have seen on the Isonzo.

It is true that occasionally we have conducted tremendous operations in conjunction with the French, but there has never been any continuity of united action. Spasmodically and at rare intervals Allied conferences have been held, we have planned occasional strokes in common, but we have never fought the war as one. The case of Italy makes this painfully clear. The great Austro-German concentration in the upland valleys of Carniola was not foreseen, and none could foresee the failure of the Italian Second Army. But there was one fact about the position on the Isonzo which was common knowledge to those of us whose business it is to study this war. That fact was that towards the end of September, if not earlier, General Cadorna found himself unable to continue his offensive north of Gorizia owing to the growing strength of the Austrians in men and guns.

The warning was clear, and it passed officially unheeded. If we had really fought the war as one, if the whole of the Allied operations had been under one supreme control meeting daily, if we had abandoned the compartment system and pooled our best brains, as we have so often talked of doing, the position on the Italian front would have been studied in time and the recent disaster would probably never have happened. To that vital and imperative change of method we must come.

Henry Ford Tells What's The Matter With The Railroads

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, in a statement made public for him on December 12 declared that locomotives and cars were too heavy, and should be made lighter. He said that four-fifths of the work of the railroads was in hauling dead weight, and pointed out that the rolling stock on a passenger train was fifty to 100 times as heavy as the people hauled.

"Who would carry home a sound of flour in a hundred-pound market, basket?" he asked. Mr. Ford said it was time to stop trying to solve the railroad problem by book-keeping in Wall Street, and that the time had come to tackle the problem practically.

"The United States needs one unified railroad system tying together all parts of the country," the statement says. "Instead, we have hundreds of separate railroad companies, each looking after itself for trying to get the best of its neighbors.

"Through the proxy system control of our railroads has passed largely to bankers living in New York and other large cities. These banker-managers were like a factory owner who sits the whole time in his office without ever going into the shop to see how the work is being done. These bankers were busy in their offices with stocks, bonds, commissions, and syndicate arrangements—but who ever saw them go to a point of congestion or railroad trouble to see what was the matter with their railroad?

"Transportation, like agriculture and manufacture, is a basic industry. Railroad management requires technically trained men, who know how to run engines, machines, dig tunnels and design better equipment.

"Heavy cars require heavy engines, more coal, heavier bridges, heavier rails, greater strains in starting and stopping, and result in increased waste and depreciation.

"Four-fifths of a railroad's work is hauling the deadweight of its own wastefully heavy engines and cars. This is why railroad Presidents have such a hard time to figure out freight and passenger rates high enough on the 20 per cent of live load to cover the cost of hauling this 80 per cent of deadweight.

"A new motto—Service—must be adopted by the railroads. Constantly appealing of 15 per cent increases to protect stocks and bonds does not solve our transportation problem.

"High freight rates are a barrier to standardised industries producing for a wide market. It costs hardly one dollar's worth of coal more to run a passenger train with its seats filled than half empty. To get more revenue the banker mind tries to raise rates. The new spirit of service reduces the rates and permits great numbers of people to ride and thereby increases its earnings. Service at low prices brings out the paying power of the millions.

"By a wrong rate policy in the past railroads have helped congest population in great terminal cities. This may pay big dividends, but banking men and industries in great cities do not make a healthy nation.

"In many sections we have two roads where there ought to be one. In other places there is open land without railroads.

"Population should be more evenly distributed over our land. We must unify our railroads into a single national system whose first purpose is to give transportation service.

"Bookkeeping cannot solve this problem. A management with a national policy that knows what it wants, that can make steel, run engines, dig tunnels, that can keep the people's interest before local or personal interests, is what we need.

"Such railroad leadership must be protected against politics and wire-pulling. The benefits from such a policy will be so great that all the moneys that have been put into the railroads in an honest way can easily be paid off.

"To supplement our railroad system we can build concrete roads that will last hundreds of years with low upkeep charges.

"In the country 80 per cent of the road hauling is done on 20 per cent of the highways. If this 20 per cent of the roads is rebuilt of concrete, trucks and automobiles will take over much of the short-haul business and bring land and city nearer together."

Wonderful Field Sterilisers For Water

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

While the purification of water by chlorine is simplicity itself (just dip up the water, add the chlorine, shake, and allow to settle) its carrying out on any considerable scale in the field requires a little apparatus.

The question of the proper proportions of chlorine is readily met by the provision of boxes or cases of glass tubes, each containing enough bleaching powder to safely sterilise 5 gallons, 10 gallons, or 20 gallons of water, as may be needed.

Then comes the question of a container for the water, for although it is quite possible to sterilise it by the pitcherful or the bucketful, in fact 'gallon' and even 'quart' tubes are provided for the use of travellers or small parties, in camps, of course, it is advisable to treat sufficient for a day's supply at once.

For work in the open field and temporary camps, the container used by the United States Army is simplest, cheapest, and most easily portable. This consists of a stout, waterproof, canvas bag, holding thirty gallons, with three nickled spring-action faucets opening from its lower part, and three stout white-metal rings set round its upper border or mouth. This is slung on a tripod of poles by cords from the rings, at such a height as to bring the faucets about four feet above the ground, has a canvas flap or cover, and will supply drinking water for the night and morning for about a hundred men.

It takes only a few minutes to fill and sling, and thirty minutes later there is an abundant supply of pure drinking water, without unpleasant taste, in an extremely accessible and convenient form. When the bag is empty, it collapses and can be folded with its ropes into a small compact bundle, so that it is admirably adapted for cavalry campaigning and one-night camps.

The next simplest method, and the one most commonly in use on the Italian and French fronts, is that of a couple of large casks, or, where circumstances permit, of specially constructed tanks placed side by side. Into one of these the raw water is pumped from the stream, or pond, or well, treated with the bleaching powder, stirred well and allowed to settle. When all the sediment has subsided, the water is siphoned over into the other tank or cask, from which it is drawn directly for use or piped over the camp.

Where it is possible to use a permanent supply of water, with a system of distributing pipes, the chlorination is quite simple, all that is needed being an additional basin just before the water goes into its permanent storage-pool, or distribution reservoir, in which the water can be held for an hour while the proper proportion of bleaching-powder is added to it.

Indeed, it may be of interest to remark incidentally, especially as the fact is not generally known, that so perfect is the protection afforded by bleaching powder and so many and incalculable are the dangers which threaten a great city's water supply, that many of our large American cities, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Toronto, for instance, chlorinate their water before passing it into the mains. So that many who read this know by practical experience how completely free from disagreeable taste properly chlorinated water is.

It is on the English Front that the most thorough and carefully thought-out system of water supply for the troops is in operation, though that of some sections of the Italian Front, which have piped in water from an available mountain stream, is extremely good. In a very considerable number of the English Army areas, they have either cleaned out and utilised old reservoirs or constructed new ones, and laid regular water mains down behind their lines, with branch pipe-line systems to supply the different camps.

Some of these reservoirs are filled by pumping from a stream, or lake, or large marshy pools preserved for duck-shooting purposes and known by the French as an etang, and then filtering and chlorinating the water.

The Germans have carefully selected the high ground for their trenches in such a way that they were not only able to drain them completely without pumping, but to pour their drainage into the English trenches on the lower ground. Which was certainly adding insult to injury.

Needless to say, the water from this conduit was thoroughly sterilised and filtered, as well as frequently examined for possible poisoning.

Incidentally, as a specimen of the spirit with which sanitary measures are carried out in the English Army, this same Inspector, after a great battle and an advance of nearly three miles, had drinking water piped on to the battlefield itself, for the use of the thirsty troops within five hours of the time they had established themselves in their new positions.

Where circumstances do not permit of the installing of a pipe-supply of water, the English Army sanitarians have devised one of the most perfect machines for transforming any kind of water into a clear, safe, drinkable beverage, that I have ever seen. It is based upon the chlorination method, and consists of a group of tanks, with an engine and purifying system, mounted upon a large motor truck, whose engine provides the necessary power. The machine pumps up water from a stream, or well, or pond, drives it through a mechanical filter under pressure, precipitates it with iron alum, and again filters it under pressure, thus removing entirely all visible impurities. Then it passes into a large tank where a chlorine solution is injected into it, and after a brief period of delay, the now pure, clear, and absolutely sterile water passes out through the discharge pipe, into casks, reservoirs, or temporary pipe lines.

By an ingenious arrangement of tubes with glass eyelets in them, samples of the water are brought right under the eye of the operating engineer in the cab of the motor, at every stage of the process, and by stop-cocks specimens can be brought off and tested, first chemically and at the last bacteriologically, so as to see that the process is working to perfection at every stage.

An equally ingenious series of stops and valves gives the engineer perfect control of the different chemical and sterilising processes, so that he can increase or diminish the amount of precipitant (alum), the pressure of the filter and the proportion of chlorine, merely by the pressure of a finger.

The result is so absolutely perfect as to give one almost an uncanny sense of magic. The first machine which I saw was doing a special "stunt" test. It had dropped its intake pipe into a pool of filthy, peasoup-colored, stagnant water, covered with green scum, which had collected between two refuse heaps at the back of an abandoned factory. From its discharge pipe was flowing a steady stream of clear, sparkling, tasteless water. To look at the water in the filthy pool and the clear stream rushing and sparkling into a tank, gave one a positive shock.

The motor weighs about two and a half tons, travels by its own power anywhere, can get under way inside of thirty minutes, and can transform the vilest "soup" into pure drinking water at the rate of about a thousand gallons an hour. That is to say, one machine is capable of supplying an army of ten thousand men.

War Time Wallops

Isn't our earthly existence curious? Because Austria tried to gobble Servia, we are now about to pay three cents apiece for our postage-stamps.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Even in a time of war, this sudden shortage of farm labor would not have occurred thirty years ago. In those good old days every farmer raised his own farm laborers.—*Emporia Gazette.*

Scientists say that a dog's possession of a sixth sense is proved by the fact that a dog carried far from home will return directly when it escapes. Well, for one thing, the dog is not confused by rural directions for taking the right road.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The ex-Tsar of Russia and his family are now living in a fourteen-room flat in Tobolsk, Siberia. It is understood that after one or two encounters with the janitor he sadly admitted that he never did know anything about tsaring anyway.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Why Doors Occupy Corners

In all but the largest mansions; the doors of rooms are generally placed near the corners. This is in order to give, on the side of the room where they occur, the largest possible width of wall for furniture, says My Magazine. Were they in the middle of the wall, there would be very little space on either side, except in the case of really large rooms. On the other hand, doors are not usually placed right in the corner. Such a position would give a sense of squeezing when entering, so the door is placed a foot or so away from the actual corner. The door itself, too, is hinged on the side where the greatest length of wall is, so that when ajar any draft entering is broken by the wall at right angles. These positions and devices have been arrived at as a result of long experience and centuries of building and designing.

A Happy Dollar Bill

A happy little Dollar Bill
Went laughing off to town,
And straightway bought for Mother dear
Some gingham, blue and brown.

The gingham cost just sixty cents,
And so that Dollar Bill
Went shooting up a chute-the-chute,
Like coasting up a hill.

Then all day long that happy Bill
Went sliding round the store;
It bought just every sort of thing
From every single floor.

It bought a doll, a pair of gloves,
Some clothesline, and a mop;
A box of soap, and pudding dish,
A necktie and a top.

At six o'clock it had to stop;
It couldn't buy some more,
Because, you see, the folks in charge
Were closing up the store.

And so it let the cashier take
And tuck it in a stall;
And there it lay and laughed, because
It wasn't spent at all.

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From President Wilson's Flag Day Speech, June 14th, 1915.

"I am sorry that you do not wear a little flag of the Union every day instead of some days, and I can only ask you if you lose the physical emblem to be sure that you wear it in your heart, and the heart of America shall interpret the heart of the world."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

THE IDEA OF THAT COOK GIVING ME THAT KIND OF FOOD FOR BREAKFAST - SHE MUST HAVE MADE IT WITH A CEMENT MIXER -
WELL - HOW DID YOU LIKE YOUR BREAKFAST - I COOKED IT ALL MY SELF !!
YOU DID!
OH! NORA!
LISTEN - NORA - I APOLOGIZE - PLEASE COME BACK - I'LL RAISE YOUR WAGES - WILL YOUSE?

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, occasionally says something with which his fellow citizens cannot agree, but the western statesman usually makes amends by following such a remark with something in which every straight-thinking American concurs. He will find many to agree with him, for instance, in the recommendation which he made in Chicago, on Thanksgiving Day, that "all naturalised citizens who do not support the Government be deprived of their citizenship and exiled to the land whence they came." Senator Lewis can better this only by striving to put through Congress, in the coming session, a bill which will operate to do what he, in common with most of his countrymen, are convinced ought to be done.

Recent proposals to drain the Wash, from Hunstanton to Wainfleet, have prompted a recent writer to recall how, such a project would interfere with many ancient rights. Draining the fens, indeed, has always been a delicate question with people who lived amongst them, as the Dutch engineer Vermuyden discovered, some 300 years ago, before he succeeded in adding 40,000 acres of reclaimed land, sown with "wheate and other winter graine," to the estates of the realm. But, perhaps, the one to feel the proposed change most will be the Lord High Admiral of the Wash, for the admiral can claim certain fishing rights as far as he can ride into the Wash, and as far beyond that as he can "cast a javelin."

In the course of a communication to a Pacific Coast contemporary, remarkable for the chicken lore it displays, the writer contends with great earnestness, after giving the subject, as he says, his most careful thought, that a rooster has a right to crow, despite the fact that municipal ordinances in many parts of the country undertake to deny him the privilege. This is a fitting companion for the argument, recently set up by a "constant reader" with equal seriousness, that the sardine should not be removed by force from the tin can he has learned to call his home.

The Gladstone Library of the National Liberal Club has changed its quarters. It was evicted, in fact, for patriotic reasons, and is now installed, along with the club, in Westminster Palace Hotel. Evictions, as Mr. Birrell remarked the other day, are always unpleasant, even in Westminster, and in the case of this library it meant evicting 20,000 tenants in book form, as well as "20,000 tenants shivering in their nightgowns—pamphlets unprotected from wind and weather!"

He was declaring the library reopened, and took the opportunity of praising librarians, a race which gets far less than its share of praise. Then, in his usual whimsical way, he told the story of that librarian of small stature who, busily engaged in cataloguing the works in the Bodleian, had to obtain the help of a large vellum volume with which to raise his seat. He sat on that book for thirty years and finished his catalogue. But he forgot to include the patient book which had hoisted him to his task. But Mr. Birrell's point was, of course, the patience of that librarian in remaining thirty years at his task.

In their antipathy to England and to everything English, or supposedly English, the Germans have apparently undertaken to eliminate from the spoken and written Teutonic language of the day all words of known or suspected English origin, and they go to the extent of making themselves ridiculous in this effort to punish perfidious Albion. There comes, for instance, at first hand, this episode reported by Professor F. Sefton Delmer, who was instructor of English in the University of Berlin when the war broke out, and who, from that time until May 23 of this year, was either a civil or an interned prisoner. Wishing to sting him, at a police station one day a Portierfrau, who knew his nationality, rebuked her departing companion for using the word adieu. "Ach was," she called after her, "Adieu sagt man nicht mehr. Das ist englisch."

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Have you noticed sum of the reforms that the wimmen is going to bring about? sed Ma to Pa last nite. Ma was reeding the newspaper.

I wish you wud speak of it not, sed Pa, I am busy reeding Novum Organum, by Kid Bacon, sed Pa, & I have no time for deep stuff like politicks.

I wish you wud pay more attenshun to the call of your nashun & the duty you owe as a citti-zen, sed Ma.

I am reeding & growing deeper every day, sed Pa, & that is the best way I can serve my country, sed Pa. If evver the country needed deep guys, sed Pa, this is the time.

The country needs all these deevoted wimmen, too, sed Ma. Of course, sed Ma, thay will be moar dee-voted wen thay have voted, but they are starting rite. They are going to have nice booths at the polls, for one thing, sed Ma, thay are going to have them draped with artistick curtings, sed Ma, & parhay floors. Each booth will be provided with plenty of pencils & er-asers, sed Ma, & a Morris chair in wich to set in, sed Ma, wen the voter is making up her mind whether to vote for a blond or a bru-net Sheriff & for a short or a tall county clerk, sed Ma. These litter reefining touches are all that politicks evvor lacked, sed Ma.

Politicks nevver lacked any touches that I can recall, sed Pa. Sumthing tells me, sed Pa, that after about one yeer of this dee-liteful political freedom the ladies will all go back to thare club dutties, & let the deer men cleck the deer Register of Deeds & the luvly Coroner, sed Pa. As far as I am conserned, sed Pa, I am hartily glad the ladies won. I voted for suffrage, sed Pa.

"I know you did, deer, sed Ma, & now I want you to help all of us ernest littel wimmen to fite the crule big trusts that has made the price of sugar so high & so forth, sed Ma. We want to make everything rite, sed Ma, all us gurls do, but we must have the help of our bralv husbands and brothers and sweetharts. We are counting a great deel on you, sed Ma. I want you to start rite in working aggenst the Gary system, sed Ma.

I cuddent do that, sed Pa, on account of old Hank Garry. Hank & I went to skool together, forty yers ago, sed Pa. We used to play hookey every day, sed Pa, & then work sawing wood at hoam to pay for playing hooky. That is how the Work a Littel, Play a Littel idee got into old Hank's head, sed Pa. He is a ace, Pa sed, I cuddent help you gurls, much as I wud like to.

I guess if the ladies coax you pritty you will, sed Ma, & We are starting a luevly littel cum-pane fund for two yeers from now, Ma sed. I was thinking maybe it wud be nice if you had yure naim at the hed of the list, sed Ma, with say One Hundred dollars.

I see, sed Pa, rite away it beegins. Rite away the ladies are going to maik thare presence felt, sed Pa, if thare husbands give them presents enuff. This is a grand republik, sed Pa, but I am afrald thare is trubble ahed for Man. Poor Man, Pa sed.

But it will be nice to have yure naim at the hed of the list, sed Ma. It will show that you are big & breezy, sed Ma.

Yes, sed Pa, here is the hundred, Pa sed, to show I am big & breery. & cesy, sed Pa.

Liliuokalani

(*Christian Science Monitor*)

The once interesting Kingdom of Hawaii has been without sovereignty since those memorable days, toward the close of the last century, when the United States flag was flung to the breeze on the islands, hauled down again, and run up to stay so long as the American Republic should endure; but the Hawaiian Islands have not been altogether without a court since 1893. When the matter of her abdication and the annexation of her realm to the United States had been disposed of, and the whole transaction bade fair to be settled outside the domain of politics, Queen Liliuokalani, or Queen "Lil," as she had come, not disrespectfully, but, rather, democratically, to be called, was amply provided for as to annuity, and given the use of her palace in Honolulu, where, since then, she has frequently received, gracefully, graciously, and in state.

Queen "Lil" would have held on to her regency much longer, perhaps down to these days, if she had not got the autocratic idea into her consciousness, or, if she had only driven it out when it first got in. She had succeeded her brother, King Kalakaua, a rather fine-looking specimen of his race, who visited the United States in the late seventies, and became known to the public of that country by the convenient title of King "Calico." He was a wise King, in that he allowed the Hawaiians, the Englishmen, and the Americans on the islands to come pretty near managing their own affairs. One of the results of this course, however, was that the British and Americans, with a little help from some other Caucasians, soon had nearly everything in their own hands. Queen "Lil," on ascending the throne, indeed, remarked rather pointedly that, so far as she could see, there was little for her to do, in existing circumstances, but to take advice and instruction from the bold interlopers who had come into control of Hawaiian trade and commerce, or else declare her right to reign absolutely. Among the most aggressive of the interlopers, in her opinion, and she was not very far wrong, were those who spoke the English language, and were often heard to talk loudly, and to sing even more loudly, in that tongue.

At all events, Queen "Lil" did not fancy the way things were going, but rather the contrary, and, as soon as she felt herself settled in her throne, she drew up a constitution to take the place of that handed down through a long line of monarchs from Kamehameha 1. to Kalakaua. This document was well written, and was admired for the breadth of its scope and the completeness of its provisions. If put into force it would have given Queen "Lil" a degree of authority which the most powerful among the absolutists of the earth might well have envied. First and foremost, it would have enabled her to expel all whites; second, it granted her power to import opium without limitation. Under the revised organic law the Queen would have been answerable to nobody for anything. Her autocracy would have been Hohenzollern in the extreme. All she needed to put her constitution through, and afterward to enforce it, was a great army and a great navy. She had neither. Hence she was speedily deposed, and a Republic, with Sanford B. Dole as President, was set up temporarily.

Immediately following her deposition, Queen "Lil" visited Washington and had several interviews with President Cleveland, at each pleading her claim to restoration. Mr. Cleveland would not go so far as this, even to oblige a lady; on the other hand, the cry of "imperialism" having been raised, he would not go so far as the extremists and annex the territory which the Queen had been deprived. While the negotiations for the final settlement of the problem were in progress, the United States flag was raised in Hawaii, and President Cleveland ordered it lowered. Then he was criticised more sharply than he would have been had he gone counter to the anti-imperialists. Meantime it was becoming clear that Queen "Lil" could never be restored, that a monarchical government was impossible, and that if the United States did not step in and take possession of Hawaii, Japan would certainly do so.

When this latter point was taken into consideration, the settlement was not long delayed. Queen "Lil" did not like it. Later, when a pension of $40,000 a year was allowed her, she refused to be reconciled. She resided in Washington a part of every year for a long time, and she always had hopes. Gradually, however, she fell into the way of interesting herself in the work of women's clubs, and in the suffrage question, and in this way she became weaned from thoughts of the past, with all the unpleasant associations appertaining thereto.

Finally, when the United States declared war against Germany, she had the Stars and Stripes raised in front of her palace in Honolulu, and from that time on she could be counted on as a genuine friend of the Republic, and a stanch adherent of the allied cause. Queen "Lil" had many excellent traits. She was greatly loved by her own people always, even if the great majority of them thought her best fitted for private life.

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Colombia	Jan.	3
Jutlandia	Dec.	22
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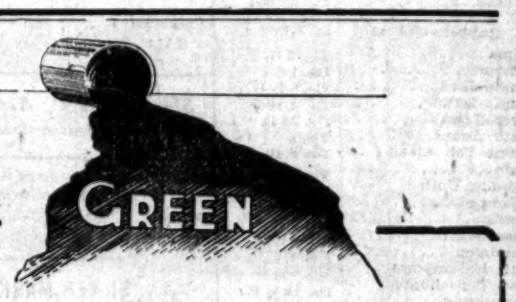

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Canton	Tls. 300 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$305
Far Eastern Gen. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$122½ B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (p)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (d)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
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Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
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Hongkong Dock	Tls. 127 B.
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Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
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Green Island	Tls. 7.80 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Weeks	Tls. 15½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalampong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 6½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½
Seekap	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Mesoggis	Tls. 6¼
S'hai Kahantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½
Webong	Tls. 17 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 8½ S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 77 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 14, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 108½=Tls.	92.16
@ 72.3=Mex.	$127.47
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate Tls.	.11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	
Bar Silver Tls.	253
Copper Cash per tael	178.8
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5d.=Tls.	4.53
exch. @ 72.3=Mex.	$6.26
Peking Bar Tls.	265
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$4.76⅛
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	4/5
London Demand	4/5⅛
India T.T.	307½
Paris T.T.	604
Paris Demadn	605
New York T.T.	105½
New York Demand	105⅝
Hongkong T.T.	68½
Japan T.T.	49
Batavia T.T.	238½

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/7d.
London 4 m/s. Docy.	4/7⅛d.
London 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/7⅛d.
London 6 m/s. Docy.	4/7⅛d.
Paris 4 m/s	27.25
New York 4 m/s.	4.76⅞

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	4.09 @ 4/4⅛		£1
"	1 @ 599 =	Francs	6.67
"	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.44
"	0.86 @ 164½	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 49½	Yen	2.35
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.67
"	1 @ 1,150	Roubles	12.81
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 14, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

New Eng. Tls. 13.75
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 7.60
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 16.75
S'hai Land 6% debs. 1913 @ Tls. 88.00

Unofficial

S.M.C. 7% debs. 1917 @ Tls. 100.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 14, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

S.M.C. 6% 1916 @ Tls. 90.00 cash

SILVER MARKET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states:—The tone of the market has remained distinctly good with a fair demand. There has been a fair demand for trade purposes and sufficient supplies have been forthcoming during the last few days without the price being affected.

Shanghai exchange is firm at the official quotation of 4s. 5d. per tael.

There has been a decrease in the silver holding of the Indian Treasury corresponding to the shrinkage in the note issue.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 4¾d. Buyers.
April to June: 2s. 5¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.

Previous Quotations, London, Jan. 11:—

Spot: 2s. 4½d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 5½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Flat.

London, January 10.—

Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 6¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 45⅛d. Steady.

Previous Quotations, London, Jan. 10:—

Bar Silver Spot: 45⅛d. Steady.

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates Limited, are in receipt of the following telegraphic communication from the Head Office of the Company in reference to output and sales:—

Actual Output to Dec. 31, 1917, 1,233,328 lb.; Delivered, 804,978 lb. @ 2s. 6⅝d.; Sold forward Jan./March, 1918, 247,520 lb. @ 2s. 6d.; Unsold, 280,830 lb.; Output of Cocoanuts to Dec. 31, 1917, 3,006,551 nuts.; 1918 Crop—Sold forward April/Dec, 1918, 360,640 lb. @ 2s. 6⅝d.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nom.)	110	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. Nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s. Extra in flask) Nom.	20	10	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	295	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months	289	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account	£55½
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76⅛
Bar Silver (Spot)	45⅛d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	30.80d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	18.22d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans	24.06d.
Plantation Rubber February to March	2s. 5d. Sellers.
Hornsbys 8¼ lb. Shirtings	25s. 6d.
Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings	31s. 0d.
Taylors 40s. Yarn	42d.

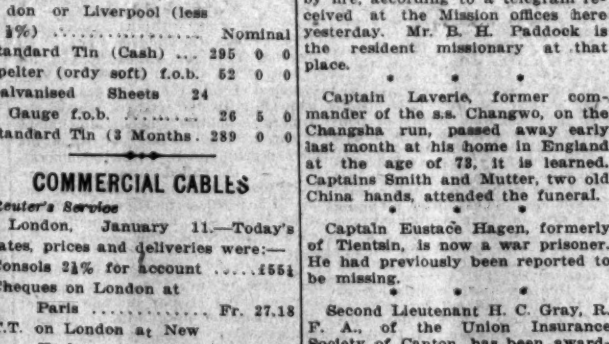
Price of Common to Low Medium Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

BELTING

DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA

The Superior Belting

Stocks—from 1-½" to 20"



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

News Brevities

A Tokio report says that both the Russian Minister to Tokio and the director of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin have been dismissed from office by the Petrograd Government.

* * *

The case of Mr. H. D. Rodger against T. L. Wong, for alleged libel as a result of a dispute over the winning of the Champions Sweepstake at the recent races, will be resumed at the Mixed Court this afternoon before Assessor M. F. Perkins and Magistrate Li.

* * *

Captain C. J. F. Irvine, formerly of Moutrie and Co., of the Northcamberland Regiment, has been transferred to London with a staff appointment after serving a year at the front. He has recovered from his bad health.

* * *

The military cross has been awarded to Captain W. R. McBain of the Royal Flying Corps, at present serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces at Salonika. He has also been recommended for a French decoration and has several times been mentioned in despatches.

* * *

A Brazilian named da Costa was sentenced to one month's hard labor last Saturday before his Consul, Mr. Hugo Reiss, on the charge of larceny. The case had previously come up before the Mixed Court, two Germans also being concerned. The prisoner will be detained in custody until arrangements can be made for his deportation.

* * *

It is announced that a "Members' Conversazione" of the Overseas Club will be held at the Palace Hotel from 4.30 to 7 p.m. on January 28. Tickets, at $1 each, may be secured after January 21 at the Palace Hotel, British Flower Shop, Robinson Piano Co., or from any of the committee. It is also announced that Mr. Cecil Holliday, 40 Kiangse Road, will perform the duties of Honorary Treasurer for another year.

* * *

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, United States Consul General At Large for the Far East, is now in Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. J. K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port of New York and member of the American Board of Customs, and Mr. N. E. Lurton, both United States delegates to the Tariff Revision Commission here, have arrived in Shanghai.

* * *

A defective flue caused a small blaze in the Russian Consulate building at shortly after 7 o'clock last evening. It was extinguished in a few minutes, Companies 1, 2 and 7 responding to the alarm.

* * *

The American Methodist Episcopal Mission residence at Yenping, Fukien, has been totally destroyed by fire, according to a telegram received at the Mission offices here yesterday. Mr. B. H. Paddock is the resident missionary at that place.

* * *

Captain Laverie, former commander of the s.s. Changwo, on the Changsha run, passed away early last month at his home in England at the age of 73, it is learned. Captains Smith and Mutter, two old China hands, attended the funeral.

* * *

Captain Eustace Hagen, formerly of Tientsin, is now a war prisoner. He had previously been reported to be missing.

* * *

Second Lieutenant H. C. Gray, R. F. A., of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, has been awarded the military cross, according to Southern papers.

* * *

The trial of the compradore of Messrs. Samuel and Co., of Shanghai, and his son, both claiming to be Formosan subjects, charged with the embezzlement of over a million dollars of their employers' funds, is being continued in the Nagasaki District Court. Mr. Kikuchi, a Shanghai Japanese lawyer, is appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Yamaguchi, head of the warehouse department of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Shanghai, is a witness for the plaintiffs. The accused have practically admitted all the charges preferred against them. One of the partners of the Shanghai firm has been asked to sail for Japan to appear and give evidence. The embezzlement was the result of speculation over cotton and cotton yarns.

* * *

Ticket No. 77 won the French Vase which was raffled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the American Women's Exchange.

ARAB RAIDS SUCCESSFUL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—Official confirmation has been obtained of the success of the Arab operations against the Hedjaz Railway northwards of Maan. During three days in the first week of January the Arabs were in possession of an important portion of the line, wrecking and burning the rolling-stock and damaging the bridges. The raiders retired with prisoners and booty.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall, beginning at 5.30 this evening:

1. Waltz—"Heart O'Mine" Platzmann
2. One Step—"La Bruiante" .. Winne
3. Waltz—"Dorothy" ... Rodenbeck
4. One Step—"By the Beautiful Sea" ..... Carroll
5. Waltz—"Passion Flower" Zulueta
6. One Step—"Daddy, won't you buy him for me?" .. MacDonald

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme from January 15th and 16th

The Great Romantic Serial

"THE FATAL RING"

"THE FATAL RING"

featuring

PEARL WHITE

The girl who juggles with death.

Episode 11

"THE SHORT CIRCUIT"

Episode 12

"THE DESPERATE CHANCE"

Dr. JOHN In this unique thought transmission

Pathe's British and American Gazettes

"PINCHED" Lonesome Luke Comedy.

POPULAR CINEMA PRICES

Commencing Thursday, January 17th

WILLIAM COURTENAY

The Man Who Invented Punch: The Rapid-fire Broadway Star.

In Another Great Fast-Action, Secret Service Photoplay called

"THE RECOIL"

With LILLIAN GREUZE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"The Assassin of Sorrow," In another Screaming Two-Part Comedy

"THE RINK"

Don't fail to see Chaplin next Thursday in his newest laugh-maker

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR FIRST THREE NIGHTS

"THE BARRIER" A thrilling Photo Drama By Rex Beach

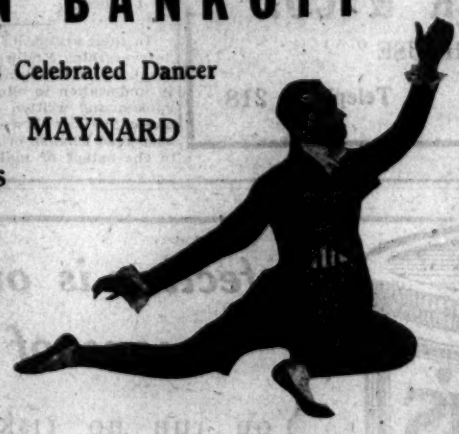
IN SEVEN ACTS

IVAN BANKOFF

The World's Celebrated Dancer

AIMEE MAYNARD

Australia's Beautiful Dainty Dancer



Showing on Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th

"THE LUST OF THE AGES"

IN SEVEN PARTS

AND

On The 20th, 21st and 22nd

"THE MORMON MAID"

IN SEVEN PARTS.

Amusements

SHOWING AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Jan. 14th & 16th

The Little Big Favorite

MARGUERITE CLARK

In a Paramount photo-play of Youth, Love, Sorrow and Laughter

"SILKS AND SATINS"

IN FIVE PARTS

Olympic Theatre

GRAND OPERA AND BALLET SEASON

In aid of Allied War Funds

Booking now open at Moutrie's for

"I. PAGLIACCI"

and

"Pierrot's Dream"

on

Jan. 24th, 26th and 31st

and for

"LA TOSCA"

on

Jan. 15th and 17th

and

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

and

"MYHRA"

on Jan. 19th

16438

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

See:

Episodes 10 and 11 (4 parts)

Of the Super Mystery Serial

"The Purple Domino"

Sheer Mystery—Tense Thrills Charming Romance

Featuring the Two Great Stars

LUCILLE LOVE AND HUGO LOUBEQUE

Tonight, Showing Also

The Screaming Triangle Keystone Comedy

In Two Parts

"THE GREAT SMASH"

and other interesting pictures.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME

For Jan. 15th, 16th & 17th.

"CHU-SHIN-KURA"

A famous Story of Bushido, in eight parts

Change of Programme

Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondikhery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,990,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Kobe	Peking
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dalny	Lyons	Singapore
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
34 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjarmasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current taal accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) . Yen 15,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara.
Manager.
Tel. No. 2339 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華彙理 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
Y. D. ZAH,
Sub-manager.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
			2567	Chi.		KND
		Formosa	1 2			KNDW
		Hwah ah	1154	Chi.		Ust
		Hwanhsi	175	Chi.		U A
Dec 28	Portland	Admiral Smith	1248	Am.	B. T. Co.	KND
Jan 13		Brodmead		Br.		
Jan 12		Chuyo maru		Jap.		
Jan 10	Japan	Choyo maru	115	Jap.	M. B. K.	WBKW
Jan 3		Huang	1327	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
Jan 11	Japan	Yushima maru	1053	Jap.	M.B.K.	U p
Jan 14	Hongkong	Glenavy		Br.	Glen Line	
Dec 23	Chefoo	Hanmaan	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	OD
Jan 13	Japan	Jubo maru		Jap.		
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KIYB
Jan 11	Japan	Kyodo maru	1417	Jap.	M. B. K.	YEDW
Jan 3	Hongkong	Nippon	751	Sw.	E.P.A.C.	A III
Jan 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Jan 12	Japan	Omi maru	8222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	S p
Nov 2	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co.	OD
Dec 2	Cruise	Store Nordissa	598	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	ODW
Jan 10	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 11	Japan	Sapporo maru	1565	Jap.	F. & Co.	PWW
Jan 13	Hankow	Suiwo	1991	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 13	Tsingtao	Fanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Jan 15	Dairy	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Jan 15	Japan	Unkai maru	126	Jap.	M.B.K.	

J

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow far Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow far Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow far Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Chinwangtao for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow :—Mr. Smith, Mrs. Bryat, Dienilli, and Turner.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:— Mrs. Hubband & child.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. Skidelsky, Mr. and Mrs. Yoffe, Mr. and Mrs. Akst, Mrs. E. T. Hobont, Mrs. Namari, Messrs. L. G. Matthews, G. S. Barker, J. E. Brooks, A. P. S. Moss, C. Takahashi, T. Hayashi, and Miss E. K. Shitabnaya. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. O. Mural, Mr. and Mrs. K. Tanabe, Messrs. Y. Mural, J. S. Polan, and Y. Yamamoto.

MY FEES
ARE REASONABLE

I do not regulate my charges by the amount of the patient's bank account, but maintain a fixed-scale of prices, charging all persons alike for similar work done in the same way. I make no claim to cheap dentistry, for cheap dentistry is expensive dentistry. If you purchase a hat and do not get your "money's worth," you have only wasted your money, whereas if you purchase cheap dentistry you not only waste your money, but your teeth probably receive serious injury, possibly resulting in the impairment of the whole physical system.

Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

Remember my address:
34 Nanking Road. First Floor.

DR. C. CAMERON
"The Painless Dentist"

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

ROSENSTOCK'S 1918 DIRECTORY
AND
Commercial Gazetteer of China.

Will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents.

IN

Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chingkiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Wuhu,

Together with

A Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc., published gratis. Apply for forms to the Publication Office for China.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 12	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
21	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb 2		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
5	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan						
	15	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	17	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	18	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
	19	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	dakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	22	6.0.*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Unkuko maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
	24		Kobe and Osaka v. M ji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	26	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Misbima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan					
	15	4.00	Nin po	Kiangtsep	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co
	15	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br B. & S.
	16	4.00	Ni po	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
	16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi N. S. S. Co
	17	A.M.	Foochow	Heinming	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
	7		Hongkong	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
	17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S
	17	D.L.	Swatow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
	18		Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Hoshu maru	Jap. O. S. K.
	20	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
	22	D.L.	Honskong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
	24	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan					
	15	noon	Dalny	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.
	15	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap. S. M. R.
	15	0	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.
	15	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap. S. M. R.
	17	5.0	Tsingtao	Shenchking	Br B. & S
	17	A.M.	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
	18	9.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.
	18	1.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.
	18	noon	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	Jap. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan					
	15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Lusnyi	Br. B. & S.
	15	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	15	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
	16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co
	16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	16	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
	16	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
	17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
	17	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	17	M.N.	do	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
	17	D.L.	Wuhu	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
	18	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
	18	M.N.	do	Woobang	Br. B. & S.
	19	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
	22	M.N.	do		

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan	13	Nin po	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
	13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
	14	Hongkong	Shantung	1562	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
	14	Hongkong	Sungkiang	1572	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
	14	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
	14	Hankow	Lusnyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
	14		Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
	14	Japan	Kojun maru	1308	Jap.		
	14	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
	14	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan	13	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
	13	Wuhu	Kweilin	1073	Br.	B. & S.
	13	Hankow etc.	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
	14	do	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	14	do	Taioo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
	14	Japan	Jinsen maru		Jap.	
	14	Japan	Fudo maru	1889	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
	14		Masaki maru		Jap.	
	4	Japan	Taga maru	1784	Jap.	
	14	Chinwangtao	Renkon maru	1687	Jap.	K. M. A.
	14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S
..	14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commands:
RVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr.		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
7ip	Dec. 17	Cruise	Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am. g-b.		..		Clarke
9 p	..	do	Uji	Jap g-b	..	..	..	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, January 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Cenral wharf on Thursday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Jan. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 15, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Heinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Shoshu Maru, Captain K. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Saturday, January 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The OsaKa Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh will leave from Watung on Thursday, January 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baine, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 25, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Feb. 2	S.S. ECUADOR	Feb. 9
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Feb. 4,	Feb. 5

For Hongkong

		arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Jan. 23,	Jan. 25
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		arr.	leave
"SHOSHU MARU"	(1,626 tons) Capt. K. Yamamoto,	Jan. 17,	Jan. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Seechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila-Hongkong and Return
TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS
Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare G. $74.25 is less than Mex. $100.00. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai.	Jan. 22, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Mar 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 22. MAR. 31. JUNE 11
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves Co.'s Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KANAGAWA MARU ...	12,500	———	
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	———	

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SADO MARU	12,500	———	

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 15
SAKATA MARU	4,500	Capt. M. Naito,	Jan. 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 22
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 17
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Jan. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Middle of February
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Middle of March

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	8 5	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2204	1940	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	244	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3 B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	641
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1158	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1843	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1308	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

VON MUELLER OF EMDEN AND TIRPITZ'S SON FREED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 13.—Three Dutch ships with German prisoners of war and civilians have arrived at Rotterdam from England. The prisoners include Captain von Mueller of the Emden, Captain Wallis of the Bluecher and a son of Admiral von Tirpitz and also many infantry officers captured in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans acknowledge the good tone which has marked the conduct of the British towards themselves.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	35-45
Fruit		
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	"	8-16
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	5-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Fine cold weather the anticyclone prenaits with an increasing intensity in contral China Northerly gab along she whole coast.

14. Fine dry, cold weather. Baroweter above the average.

Monday, January 14, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	771.78	773.19
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.39	30.44
Variation mm for 24h	†2.31	†2.25
Variation mm for 12h	†2.00	†2.02
Wind—Direction	N	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	5	8
Wind—Miles	3.1	5.0
Temperature—Cen ...	1°3	3°7
Temperature—Fah ...	34.4	38.7
Humidity: co	100	93
Nebulosity 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Business and Official Notices

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

FOR SALE

A piece of land measuring a little over 1½ mow, situated West side of Jessfield Park, Brenan Road.

Good opportunity for investors.

Best offer takes it.

Apply to I. T. C.,
c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
16170

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS; specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description over one hundred to select from.

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

TO LET

OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road

Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6½ light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118', Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6", Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained.

Apply to
C. A MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road. Tel. 380.

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your House This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think or Szechuen, and you will also think of WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan Ports	Omi maru	10.3		..	..		10.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairy	Sakaki maru	11.0	..	..	..	..	10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan			11.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	a1.30	11.00
Dairy, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	a12.00	1.30
Honskong		..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	10.30	..	..	..		10.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.04
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00	..			
Hankow			17.00				
Ningpo	Kiangteen		15.0		..	..	
Tomorrow							
Eps via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00				17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00					20.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canto	Wingsang	21.0	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..			
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow			..	18.00	..	17.30
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0					21.00
Chefoo	Feiching	21.00	17.00	..	7.00	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinming	21.00	..		16.30	17.00	21.00
Thursday, Jan 17.							
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	c11.30	12.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, Jan. 18.							
Japan ports	Penza	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Saturday, Jan. 19.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Monday, Jan. 21.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong			17.00				
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00		..	..	..	20.30
Tuesday, Jan. 22.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.			..	12.30	..	..	12.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10.30 a.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	P.M.R.	..
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	$ 12.00		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06									
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	8.50									
PUKOW .....dep.	..	3.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.50
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
TIENTSIN. CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.00
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
									SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.30
									SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.50

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.1	13.15	4.40	6.2	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.0	12.35	14.0	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.27	11.37	13.42	15.07	6.47	18.7	21.11	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10. 6	12.56	4.11	15.41	17.4	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15.15	6.55	8. 5	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.15	8.05	10 [illegible]	13.30	4.35	16 35	18 35	20.55

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" **MAIN LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.25	....	16.53	18.48	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tehrah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaugan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Tehrah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU **KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Tuesday & Wednesday, 15th & 16th
LADIES', GENT'S & CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

(Established 1874)

Favored with instructions from
IS. CANTOROVITCH & CO.,
Will sell within their Salesrooms,

Without Reserve

on
Today, the 15th January,
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
and continuing
on
Wednesday, the 16th
at 10 a.m.
The whole of the

Stock of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Haberdashery

(all guaranteed to be new and fresh stocks)

Comprising:—

LADIES'—Silk, Lisle and Cotton Stockings, Winter and Summer Combinations, Chemises, Blouses, Dress Lengths, Underclothing, Corsets, Hats, Coats, Sweaters, Jerseys, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc.

GENT'S.—Shirts, Athletic Suits, Winter and Summer Underclothing, Vests, Jerseys, Collars, Silk and Lisle Socks, Garters, Braces, Neckties, Pyjama Suits, Cashmere, Socks, etc.

CHILDREN'S.—Socks and Stockings, Shoes, Hats, Boys' Union Suits, Rompers, Babies' Dresses, Gloves, Mufflers, etc.

(Attention is drawn to the complete stock of all goods necessary for grown-ups and children of all ages. Goods are new and of good quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.)

16489

The Cathay Trust, Limited

(in liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the Liquidators' Statement of the progress of the liquidation and for the purpose of transacting any ordinary business.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the same place, immediately following such general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorised at their discretion to distribute in specie or kind amongst the Contributories of the Company pro rata according to their respective holdings any Shares and/or Debentures held by the Company and forming part of the assets of the Company in the hands of the Liquidators and which in the opinion of the liquidators may be difficult or impossible to realise now or in the near future."

F. N. MATTHEWS.
J. C. DYER.
Liquidators.

16468

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Siberian Butter
at
Godkin's Russian Provision Store
918 East Broadway Road.

16497

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

OVERSEAS CLUB

"NETLEY BEDS" FUND

Mr. Cecil Holliday, 40 Kiangse Road, has kindly consented to undertake the duties of Honorary Treasurer for another year.

CONVERSAZIONE

A Members' Conversazione will be held in the Palace Hotel on Monday, January 28th, between 4.30 and 7 p.m. Tickets, at $1 each, may be obtained, after the 21st, at the Palace Hotel, The British Flower Shop, The Robinson Piano Co., or from any of the Committee.

CAMPBELL HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

16531

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 24th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16532

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 25th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16533

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that Pass Book No. 243, issued by the Shin Nih Chartered Bank, is lost; the said Pass Book is hereby declared to be null and void.

LEE WOO HOSIERY.

16526

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2485.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

16530

BILL SMITH

"The expert manager analyses everything that is done before it is done, and sets a task wherever possible."

Crawford's "Special Reserve" is a smooth, mild whisky

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 2,400 cases "Chlorinol," a Bleaching Soda and Water Softener, packed in 12 oz. packets, 72 packets to a case. Samples can be obtained on application at the Custom House. Tenders which should be received by the 21st January should be marked "Tender for Chlorinol" and should be addressed to

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SHANGHAI.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 12th January, 1918.

16509

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2489.

Notice is hereby given that the following nine Ratepayers, having been duly nominated, are, in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Councillors for the Municipal year 1918:—

Mr. E. I. Ezra,
Baron Y. Fujimura,
Count L. Jezierski,
Messrs. J. Johnstone,
W. L. Merriman,
E. C. Pearce,
E. C. Richards,
Ed. White,
A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

16478

NOTICE

From 12th January, 1918, the name of A. P. Villa & Bros. of Shanghai, Inc., has been changed to Villa Bros. of Shanghai, Ltd.

E. A. ERICSON,
Manager.

16488

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

PAID

PERFORATORS

"Cancelled"
"Void"
"Paid"

Tel. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The real test of the quality of a TOWEL is its THICKNESS; a thin towel cannot be absorbent, and is dear at any price.

HILL'S OFFER OF EXTRA HEAVY TOWELS AT CUT PRICES.

No. 201. BATH SHEETS, 60×80, 2½ lbs.	each	.....	$5.25
„ 204. BATH SHEETS, 40×76, 2	„ „	.....	4.38
„ 360. BATH TOWELS, 28×60, 2	„ pair	.....	3.50
„ 280. FACE TOWELS, 24×48, 6	„ doz.	.....	7.95

HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE
119 Szechuen Road.

ICHIKI & COMPANY

RED HOUSE!!!

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments.

Just Landed, Kiyomizu Porcelain Toys, Violin, Grande Mandolin, Pingpong, Various Toys, Etc.

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

MISCELLANEOUS

A GENTLEMAN wants on hire a good horse for riding. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

16501 J.16.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Two-storied furnished house, located in the Western district, containing three rooms, one bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and roof garden. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

16528 J.20.

50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS.

16506 J.19.

WANTED TO LET, desirable detached residence on Avenue Road, 6 rooms, with attics, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, nice garden. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

16495 J.15.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room or attic room with bath, quiet house and locality; quiet tenant. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

16522 J.15.

WANTED: Furnished or unfurnished room. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

16525 J.17.

WANTED, furnished flat or house by married couple. Central location preferable. Can give best of references. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

16494 J.15.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET flat, Range Road, consisting two large rooms, bathroom and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

16527 J.17.

TO LET, in a quiet locality near Carter Road, two well-furnished, large rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Please apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

16496 J.16.

MARRIED COUPLE wish to recommend a most comfortable home, which they must leave. Bright rooms, excellent service, table would suit most difficult tastes. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 23 Weihaiwei Road.

16487 J.15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16507 J.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by an educated Chinese, with a testimonial, as translator, clerk or accountant. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

16523 J.16.

COMPETENT lady steno-typist desires position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

16513

WANTED by experienced steno-typist, a few hours work daily. Morning or afternoon. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

16425 J.15.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: An experienced salesman in the machinery line, for Shanghai. Must speak Chinese fluently. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

16524 J.20.

REINFORCED Concrete Engineer wanted at once. Apply in confidence, giving particulars of experience, to Arnhold Brothers and Co., Ltd.

16519 J. 16.

EXPORT COMPRADORE wanted by manufacturing company. Tls. 10,000 advance money required. Only principals need apply. Good salary and commission. Old firm. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

16461 J.15.

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Russian, French and English given by a professional lady teacher. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

16518

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One shot-gun, 12-bore, in good condition and 70 cartridges. Price $30 Mex. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

16521 J.18.

WANTED: Motor-cycle, with or without side-car. State particulars to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

16529 J.16.

FORD 5-passenger touring car (latest model) for sale. Hardly used; good as new. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

16396 J.20.

FOR SALE: A good No. 10 Remington typewriter. A bargain. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

16514 J.15.

FOR SALE: Small assortment of bedroom and sitting room furniture. Cheap inclusive price. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

16492 J.15.

FOR SALE, cheap, a sound, roomy, fully-equipped, 3-bunk house-boat with galley, toilet, sails, etc. Also a 16-foot, flat-bottom hunting boat, especially constructed for outboard motor. For particulars apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

16502 J.19.